

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 280, 22nd February 1926

Report—Public Instruction—1924-25—Recorded.

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Report—Public Instruction—1924-25—Recorded.

READ—*Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary
to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated
Madras, the 7th November 1925, R.O.C. No. 149-F/25.*

Order—No. 280, Law (Education), dated 22nd February 1926.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education.)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Surgeon-General.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Registrar, University of Madras.
„ Director of Industries.
„ „ Agriculture.
„ Commissioner of Labour.
„ Local Self-Government Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Development Department.
„ Law (General) Department.
„ Registrar-General of Panchayats.
„ Government of India, Department of Education,
Health and Lands (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NUNGAMBAKAM, MADRAS,
Dated 17th October 1925.

R.O.C. No. 149 F/25.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1924-25.

2. *Events of the year.*—During the year under review the officers of the department, with the assistance of the officers of the Revenue Department, undertook the important task of conducting an elementary education survey in all taluks of the Presidency (excluding the Agency Tracts and outlying hill areas) as an essential preliminary to the working out of a comprehensive programme for the expansion of elementary education, of which mention is made in sub-paragraph (iv). The working and improvement of other schemes already introduced, such as the Madras University Act of 1923 and the Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service, Manual Training and Medical Inspection of Schools, formed important items of the work of the department during the year.

(i) *Reorganization of the Law College.*—In March 1924 the committee appointed by Government to report on the work of the Law College, Madras, submitted their report to Government. The committee considered that the College, apart from its being undermanned, was organized on sound lines except in two respects: (i) no provision was made to

enable the leading members of the Bar to be in touch with and to join in the work of instruction and (ii) sufficient distinction was not made between tutorial and professional work. To remedy these defects the following suggestions were made: (a) that the lecturing and tutorial work in the College should be correlated; (b) that students should have the benefit of special lectures delivered by lawyers of eminence in particular branches of study; (c) that the staff of Assistant Professors should be sufficiently strengthened in order to make the classes as small as possible and to make an approach to the tutorial system prevailing in English Universities, and (d) that the Assistant Professors should, in addition to lecturing work, help and guide the students in small batches during the hours allotted for library work.

In G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924, Government, in accepting the foregoing suggestions, sanctioned the institution of special lectures on important subjects of law by leading members of the profession, the selection of lecturers to be made by the College council. Sanction was also accorded to the employment in the College with effect from 1st January 1925 of 12 Assistant Lecturers on a pay of Rs. 200 a month in lieu of the staff of Professors and Assistant Professors hitherto employed. The Assistant Lecturers will be nominated by the College council from among junior legal practitioners of not more than six years' standing at the Bar. In pursuance of the above Government Order the staff was reorganized with effect from 1st January 1925.

1212 (ii) *Revision of Codes, etc.*—(a) The revised (sixth) edition of the Madras Educational Rules was completed and approved by Government in G.O. No. 121, Law (Education), dated 24th July 1924.

(b) The revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Code of Regulations for European Schools and the Inspection Code was undertaken; and, in the case of the last two Codes, brought near completion.

(c) The Regulations and Syllabuses for European Schools were revised, approved by Government in G.O. No. 1625, dated 21st October 1924, and introduced with effect from 1st January 1925.

(iii) *S.S.L.C. Scheme in European Schools.*—Proposals for the introduction of a S.S.L.C. scheme in European Schools were formulated in the course of the year.

(iv) *Survey of Elementary Education.*—The survey of elementary education commenced last year was proceeded with and its scope extended. The object of the survey was to obtain full and accurate information regarding the educational facilities existing at present in the rural tracts, as the essential preliminary to the working out of a comprehensive scheme of elementary education. The statistics based on the census figures of the territorial units known as survey villages cannot be relied upon for the purpose, since a village regarded as a survey unit is a purely artificial creation, the boundaries of which have been determined by revenue, administrative and local considerations which have no relation to educational problems. The suitable unit for educational purposes is a centre of population, and particulars about the number and location of such centres in each village and their educational facilities must form the basis for any educational programme.

In order therefore to determine the lines on which an intensive educational survey of the Presidency might be conducted, a special officer was appointed, as stated in last year's report, towards the close of the last official year to survey the Saidapet taluk. The work was completed in May 1924 and the survey of all the taluks in the Presidency on the lines of the model survey was thereupon conducted by the Inspecting Officers of the department in co-operation with the Revenue Officers. The population centres and schools in each taluk were marked with the help of drawing-masters, in the taluk outline maps supplied for the purpose by the Director of Survey, and registers have been prepared giving the detailed information required for framing schemes of educational expansion.

The scrutiny of the survey records was taken up in February 1925 and reports on the results of the survey are being compiled.

(v) *Conference on European Education.*—A conference to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency was held on 30th January 1925 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Knapp and was attended by representatives of managements of schools and others interested in European education. It was decided at this conference to undertake the survey of the position of European and Anglo-Indian education in the Presidency with a view to ascertaining the needs of the community in each area of the

Presidency and the particular kind and standard of education required, as such a survey would, it was hoped, furnish materials for the consideration of the question of co-ordination of efforts by the different managements with a view to ensuring that the funds devoted to European education are expended to the best advantage of the community as a whole. A preliminary examination was carried out by the Inspector of European Schools before the end of the year.

3. *Legislative Council.*—Keen interest in educational matters was again shown at the meetings of the Council during the course of the year under review. A very large number of questions dealing with every aspect and sphere of education were asked, while in debates on demands for supplementary grants and in the budget debate evidence of the attention which educational questions arouse was apparent in the course of the debates. As regards the University, questions were asked on such matters as the reorganization of the Law College, the progress made with the Andhra University scheme and the accommodation in the Presidency College. A number of questions relating to European education were asked, particularly with reference to the admission of Indian pupils in European schools and to the fees payable by them in such schools. With regard to educational facilities for members of the depressed classes and their admission into schools a large number of questions were put, while the special interests of the Muhammadan community were voiced in questions regarding the higher education of Muhammadans, provision for Urdu, special arrangements for Mappilla education and the like. Other questions on education related to such various matters as the provincialization and standardization of salaries, the insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code, compulsory education and provision for the education of special classes such as the Nambudris.

Two important debates were held during the course of the year. The first in October 1924 was with reference to a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1.6 lakhs for the expansion of elementary education. This demand, which was agreed to, led to a full debate on the general question of the expansion of elementary education. A second debate in December 1924 was in connexion with a supplementary grant for the University. Out of the demand for this grant there arose a debate on the working of the University of Madras under the new Act. In the budget debate, in the general

discussion preceding the voting of demands under particular heads speakers by their reference to education indicated how widespread is the interest which problems connected therewith arouse. Vocational education, the expansion of elementary education, the pay of teachers and the particular problems relating to Muhammadan education and the depressed classes are some of the topics which were dwelt on by the speakers. As regards the particular head of 31. Education, a portion of the time allotted was devoted to a consideration of various questions relating to European education which were dealt with in detail by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the portfolio. As regards Indian education, the time available was almost entirely taken up by further debates on the affairs of the University of Madras and in regard to the question of a first-grade college on the West Coast. In respect of this last point the representatives from Malabar pressed the claims of Palghat and shortly afterwards Government passed orders agreeing to raise the college in that place to the first grade.

4. *General Statistics*—(a) *Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 41,541 to 44,309, i.e., by 2,768 and their strength from 1,976,647 to 2,105,695, i.e., by 129,048, the increase representing 6.6 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, against 7 per cent and 7.2 per cent in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of private institutions (from 3,323 to 3,169; their attendance also decreased from 93,941 to 87,489).

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 2,614 or by 5.8 per cent and their strength by 122,596 or by 5.9 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 5.2, being 8.3 in the case of boys and 2.1 in the case of girls, against 4.9 for the whole population and 7.9 for boys and 2.0 for girls in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of institutions in municipal areas (from 3,826 to 3,881) as also in their strength (from 393,781 to 405,358). There was likewise an increase in the number of schools in non-municipal areas as well as in their strength. The percentages of the institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars were 8.2 and 18.5, respectively, against 8.5 and 19.0, respectively, in 1923-24. As stated in the last year's report the apparent fall in institutions and scholars in municipal areas is due to the increase

in the number of institutions and their strength in non-municipal areas.

(b) *Financial*.—There were, on 31st March 1925, 43,341 elementary and primary schools for boys and girls with 1,898,436 pupils against 40,590 schools with 1,771,692 pupils in the previous year.

Expenditure on these schools was Rs. 141.14 lakhs against Rs. 127.40 lakhs in 1923-24 and the average cost of a primary school and that of a pupil was Rs. 325-3-2 and Rs. 7-9-7, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 313-3-1 and Rs. 7-5-7.

The number of boys' elementary and primary (European) schools rose from 37,718 to 40,353 and their strength from 1,580,197 to 1,697,155. Their total cost was Rs. 117.47 lakhs and the average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-1-0.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys rose from 37,708 to 40,340, the number of pupils reading in them from 1,579,147 to 1,695,863 and their total cost from Rs. 104.06 lakhs to Rs. 116.87 lakhs. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-0-6 against Rs. 6-11-8 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 370.01 lakhs to Rs. 390.39 lakhs. The increase was contributed by both public and private funds. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure remained the same as last year, viz., 56 and 44 per cent.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 275.37 lakhs to Rs. 293.97 lakhs, towards which increase public funds alone contributed more than Rs. 13 lakhs, the increase being noticeable chiefly in the case of elementary schools. The amounts spent by local bodies on their own schools showed an increase of over Rs. 9 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 94.64 lakhs to Rs. 96.42 lakhs, the increase being under boarding charges in hostels attached to educational institutions.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 173.65 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 172.12 lakhs. The actuals under this head were Rs. 169.88 lakhs.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on

Government buildings and on colleges and schools not controlled by this department, Provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 8.08 lakhs, and Rs. 192.89 lakhs, against Rs. 8.33 lakhs and Rs. 185.87 lakhs, respectively, in the year previous.

The increase in charges was mainly due to an increase in the Provincial subsidies paid to local bodies. Provincial subsidies to local bodies including the amounts placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils towards elementary education rose by 6 lakhs to Rs. 87.61 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*.—*Direction*.—Mr. R. Littlehailes, the permanent Director of Public Instruction, was in charge of the Department from the commencement of the year till 24th May 1924 and again from 19th June 1924 to 6th February 1925 when he handed over charge to me on his appointment as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. During the period from 24th May to 19th June 1924, Mr. Littlehailes was a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly and during his absence I was in charge of the office, filling a temporary post of Additional Deputy Director.

In May 1924, Mr. Littlehailes attended the University Conference held at Simla. In July, he visited Palghat and Coimbatore, in August, Chidambaram, in September, Anantapur and Penukonda, in October, Tanjore, Kurantattangudi, Karaikudi, Tiruppattūr, Sivaganga and Manamadura and in December, Cuddalore. In February 1925, I visited Kanadukathan, Pallattur, Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Madura and Pasumalai and in March, Chingleput, Chidambaram and Vellore.

Inspection.—There was no change under "Inspection" during the year under review except that a post of Personal Assistant in the Deputy Inspectors' cadre which was sanctioned temporarily in September 1923 to assist the District Educational Officer, Kistna, was continued during the year under report, pending a decision as to the bifurcation of the Kistna district, as far as education is concerned. With the expansion of elementary education a strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency will be necessary.

Higher educational services and their personnel.—(a) *Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch)*.—Out of the 53 posts in the Indian Educational Service, eight were held in abeyance, viz., three posts of District Educational Officers, the Headmastership of the Central High School, Mercara, the

Professorship of Technical Chemistry in the College of Engineering, the Principalships of Tellicherry and Mangalore Colleges and the Junior Professorship of English in the Presidency College. In addition, the following Indian Educational Service posts were vacant at the end of the year under review:—Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, Principal, Government College, Coimbatore, Inspector of European Schools, Additional Professor of English and Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering.

Messrs. P. Shankunni, G. L. Lobo and C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai continued to officiate in posts included in the Indian Educational Service and Messrs. H. Parameswaran, T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar were appointed to officiate in that Service during the year.

Mr. W. H. James after having served in the College of Engineering for about 23 years retired on proportionate pension with effect from 4th July 1924.

Mr. H. B. Matthews who joined the department as Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering in November 1915 and served for just over five years, proceeded on leave in February 1921 and was invalided from service in November 1924.

(b) *The Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service was 49 during the year as against 47 in the previous year, a post having been created with effect from 1st July 1924 by the conversion into a Madras Educational Service post of one in the Subordinate Educational Service (Collegiate Branch) in the Training College, Rajahmundry, and another post of Arabic Professor in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, with effect from 1st March 1925.

There were the following temporary posts in the cadre at the end of the year:—three posts of District Educational Officer, Professorship of Technical Chemistry in the College of Engineering, Principalships of Mangalore and Tellicherry Colleges, and Junior Professorship of English, Presidency College. The post of Assistant Inspector of European Schools continued to be in abeyance during the year. Mr. W. O. Fonceca held the special post created in place of a Madras Educational Service appointment sanctioned for the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput. The

following posts were vacant at the end of the year:—Additional Professorship to assist the Principal of the Presidency College, Arabic Professor, Muhammadan College, and a District Educational Officer.

Messrs. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar and S. Appaswami Ayyar were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service during the year.

(c) *Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch).*—There were 13 posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. The post of Deputy Directress continued to be held in abeyance during the period under review.

Miss J. H. Ross, Officiating Professor of Physics in Queen Mary's College, resigned her appointment from 1st September 1924. Miss Karney, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and Mrs. Ewart, Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, proceeded on leave during the year. In consequence three posts in the Indian Educational Service were held in abeyance and in lieu of these three temporary posts in the Madras Educational Service were created. Miss Lowe, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, went on leave with effect from 10th March 1925 and her post had not been filled up by the close of the official year. Miss Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year.

(d) *Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).*—Mrs. Bartels, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Vizagapatam Girls' Range, was invalided. One of the three posts of Assistant Inspectresses in the Madras Educational Service was thus abolished with reference to G.O. No. 75, Law (Education), dated 17th January 1924, with effect from the date of retirement of Mrs. Bartels (30th August 1924) and a post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress in the Subordinate Educational Service was created instead.

Mrs. Martin, Assistant Inspectress, Madras Girls' Range, in the Madras Educational Service went on leave for 6 months from 3rd December 1924 and the post of Assistant Inspectress in the Madras Educational Service was held in abeyance during the period of her absence on leave and a temporary post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress in the Subordinate Educational Service was created instead.

Miss Philipsz and Miss Nallamuthu Ammal, lecturers, Lady Willingdon Training College, were deputed to England during the year under review, the former for a period of one year to undergo a course in education and the latter for a

period of three years to undergo a post-graduate course in Economics and History.

(e) *Other appointments.*—The appointment of Miss Fearn as Woman Specialist in Physical Instruction was extended for a further period of three years from 7th January 1925 and her pay was fixed at Rs. 400—25—450.

6. *University and Collegiate Education*—(a) *The Madras University Act, 1923.*—The first meeting of the Senate under the new Act was held on 4th April 1924, when the statutes and ordinances prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Syndicate were generally accepted. The assent of His Excellency, the Chancellor, to the statutes was accorded in letter Mis. No. 830, dated the 22nd May 1924, from the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department.

The Vice-Chancellor continued to exercise for a period of six months from 5th March 1924 all the powers exercisable by the Syndicate and Senate under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and the regulations framed thereunder, in so far as they had not been transferred to the new Senate and Syndicate. The Academic Council met for the first time on the 18th August 1924 and the Council of Affiliated Colleges on the 9th August 1924.

(b) The Syndicate, at its meeting held on the 2nd August 1924, appointed Mr. William McLean, M.A., B.L., as Registrar of the University, and he took charge of his office as from 11th November 1924.

(c) During the year under review, 266 pages of the Tamil Lexicon containing 7,511 words in all relating to the first two letters of the Tamil alphabet were published as Part I of Volume I of the Lexicon. It is expected that the Lexicon will consist of four volumes of two parts each.

(d) In July 1924 Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to appoint for the Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library an Advisory Committee consisting of six members, exclusive of the Director who is ex-officio member and President.

(e) The third session of the All-India Oriental Conference was held in Madras on the 22nd December 1924 and the two following days.

(f) *The University Training Corps.*—The organization of the Fifth (Madras) Battalion of the University Training Corps continued as in the previous year. A Band was formed for the first time in August 1924, this unit being supplied by the National Theosophical College, Adyar. All

eight companies were at full strength throughout the year and there were numerous applicants for all vacancies. The Corps was in consequence enabled to enrol recruits of considerably higher physical standard than in previous years. The success of the Annual Camp held at Bangalore in June 1924, the stimulus of the Naval and Military Tournament at Madras in January 1925, the general popularity of the Corps, the keenness of the Company officers and the efficiency and hard work of the Administrative Commandant, Captain F. Maxwell Lawford, and the permanent staff, combined to make the year's training more satisfactory than that of any preceding year.

The annual musketry training of the year showed a considerable improvement compared with that of last year. The number who should have fired in 1923-24 was 344. Of these 108 were "not exercised" for various reasons. In the year under review the number who should have fired was 341 and the number who were "not exercised" was reduced to 41 of whom no less than 19 belonged to the Trichinopoly Colleges, which re-opened three months late owing to the floods and cholera. The number of first-class shots in the battalion has risen from 23.6 to 55 per cent, and that of second-class shots has decreased from 46 per cent to 25 per cent, but the number of third-class shots has risen from 0.27 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

(g) The following affiliations and recognitions were granted during the year under review:—

(i) The further recognition of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, in Branch iii-A (History Economics and Politics) of the B.A. Honours Degree courses;

(ii) The further affiliation of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, in Group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) of the Intermediate courses and Group (i)—Mathematics—of the B.A. Degree courses;

(iii) The further affiliation of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, in Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics, etc., of the B.A. Degree courses;

(iv) The further affiliation of the National College, Trichinopoly, in Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics, etc., and Group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. Degree courses;

(v) The further affiliation of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, in Group (i) of the Intermediate courses;

(vi) The affiliation of the Government Medical College, Vizagapatam, in the first M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. course only;

(vii) The recognition of the National High School, Adyar, as a second-grade college to provide instruction in Groups (i) and (iii) of the Intermediate courses;

(viii) The further recognition of Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, in Groups (i) and (ii) of the Intermediate courses.

(ix) The further affiliation of the Government College, Coimbatore, in Group (ii) of the Intermediate courses;

(h) The number of first-grade colleges for men rose from 17 to 19 in consequence of the affiliation in B.A. courses of the National College, Trichinopoly, and the Hindu College, Tinnevely. Their strength rose from 6,659 to 7,576. Out of these, 452 were undergoing Honours Courses—217 in the Presidency College, 117 in the Madras Christian College, 106 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and 12 in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Besides these, there were 23 students undertaking post-graduate courses—18 in the Presidency College and 5 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The number of second-grade colleges for men fell from 22 to 21, as a result of the National College, Trichinopoly, and the Hindu College, Tinnevely, becoming first-grade colleges and the opening of College classes in the National High School, Adyar. The strength in these institutions fell from 2,269 to 2,237.

There were in arts colleges for men, both first and second grade, 9,813 students against 8,928 in the previous year.

Details regarding Women's Colleges are given separately under "Women's Education."

(i) The number of Oriental Colleges rose from 16 to 19, owing to the opening of the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram, and the V.D.A. Sanskrit College, Karkal: there was also an increase in their strength from 249 to 267.

(j) The number of professional colleges for men remained the same. Their strength fell from 2,279 to 2,041, the decrease being mainly due to the fall in the strength of the Law College from 1,005 to 892. The strength of the Law College in 1923-24 was, however, abnormal, being due to the admission in the B.L. Class, without passing the F.L. Examination, of all students who had taken the first year's

class in 1922-23, this course being necessitated by the cancellation of the results of the F.L. Examination. This year for the first time in the annals of the Law College and the University a lady student was admitted into the College.

(k) The L.T. Class attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, continued during the year, the number of students trained being 51. The cost was met from Provincial funds as in previous years.

(l) The number of professional colleges not under the control of the Educational Department remained the same, their strength being 676 as against 677 last year.

7. *Secondary education.*—The number of public Secondary Schools for Indian boys rose from 494 to 506; 17 new schools were opened and 5 schools were closed or classed as private. Of the newly opened schools, 4 were under Local Boards, 3 under Municipal Boards and the remaining 10 under private management. The Board Middle Schools at Kodala and Padmapur in the Ganjam district and the school at Chinnalapatti in the Madura district were closed. The Sattilingam Naicker's School at Cocanada and J. K. Middle School, Penukonda, were classed as private institutions.

Twenty-six schools opened forms higher than the third during the year—Government—1, Municipal—1, Local Board—17, aided—6, and unaided—1.

The total strength of public Secondary Schools for boys rose from 155,140 to 156,384 or by 1.1 per cent. The number of girls reading in them was 2,338. The number of teachers employed in them rose from 8,183 to 8,254.

Three hundred and thirty institutions, against 317 last year, presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination which was held in 314 centres. The number of candidates who sat for the Public Examinations rose from 13,026 to 14,149. Of these 9,434 were first-year students; 4,715 supplementary candidates; 354 were private candidates and 347 were girls.

Seventy-three pupils belonging to the depressed classes were admitted to the examination without payment of fees and 17 of these were declared eligible for entering upon a University course of studies. There was this year, as last, a marked increase in the number of candidates taking Science and Commercial subjects, the figures being 7,785 and 2,068 for Science (Physics, Chemistry and Botany) and Commercial subjects, as against 7,119 and 1,498, respectively, in the previous year.

The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 63.80 lakhs to Rs. 65.61 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 27 per cent, fees 58 per cent and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 27, 59 and 14. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 41.37 as against Rs. 43.01 in the previous year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 24.04. Fees met 52 per cent of the total cost in Municipal and Board Schools and 63 per cent in Aided Schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 52 and 65.

8. *Elementary education.*—In pursuance of the provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 two municipalities introduced compulsion in 1924-25 in addition to the thirteen municipalities in which it had already been introduced. The question of the introduction of compulsion in the City of Madras was under consideration. The reports received from the District Educational Officers in regard to the working of the schemes of compulsion already in operation showed some progress.

During the year under report two more Government girls' schools were transferred to the management of local bodies in conformity with the policy of Government to withdraw from the direct control of elementary schools. The proposal to transfer the Government Muhammadan Elementary Schools in the City to the Madras Corporation to which reference was made in last year's report was not given effect to during the year.

With a view to accelerating the progress of elementary education in rural areas, Government as a preliminary measure sanctioned subsidies to fifty Taluk Boards which levied the education cess, towards the opening of 825 schools for boys in villages with a population of 1,000 and over unprovided with schools. Sanction was also accorded to the opening of schools in 14 centres of population in the Saidapet taluk, which were found to be in need of schools, as a result of the educational survey, so as to facilitate the introduction of universal elementary education in that area. A total subsidy of Rs. 1,61,504 was distributed among the Taluk Boards, 1924-25, towards the cost of the new schools, while the ultimate recurring liability thrown on Provincial funds is Rs. 2,44,572.

During the year under report sanction was also accorded to the levy of the education cess under section 34 of the

Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 in the area under the jurisdiction of six Taluk Boards and three Municipalities (vide Appendix). Government have requested the other local bodies to consider the question of the levy of the education cess in the areas under their jurisdiction.

In accordance with the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 Government decided to contribute to the elementary education fund under the control of all local authorities that have constituted an Elementary Education Fund under section 32 of the Act the actual recurring expenditure incurred from Provincial funds in 1920-21 on the maintenance of elementary schools, irrespective of the question of the levy of the education cess. The system of the payment of subsidies to local bodies in monthly instalments was introduced with effect from 1st April 1924.

The payment of subsidies covering one-half of the cost of the temporary allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to teachers employed in elementary schools under the management of local bodies was continued on the conditions mentioned in the previous reports and a sum of Rs. 4,02,293 was paid for the purpose. During the year, Government also sanctioned the payment of grants on the post-payment system amounting to Rs. 47,954 towards the construction of elementary school buildings under the management of local bodies.

The number of public elementary schools for boys rose from 37,708 to 40,340, i.e., by 7 per cent and their strength from 1,579,147 to 1,695,863 or by 7.4 per cent. All agencies, except those classed as unaided, contributed to this increase. The number of part-time and night schools increased by 713. The percentage of male pupils to the male population for the Presidency was 7.1 against 6.6 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 10.3 in Madras to 4.1 in Salem and 1.8 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 67,128 to 72,074 or by 7.4 per cent while the number of trained men among them increased from 30,393 to 34,168 or by 12.4 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers rose from 45 to 47. There were in all 16,532 schools run by teacher-managers containing 5,417 trained teachers against 4,962 such teachers in 15,881 schools in the previous year.

The number of school buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools was 569 of which 82 were for schools under public management.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for Indian boys rose from Rs. 104.06 lakhs to Rs. 116.87 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 7 per cent and other sources 18 per cent, being the same percentages as in the previous year. The following amounts were placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for payment of grants-in-aid to elementary schools:—

For teaching grants Rs. 29,75,000 as against 28,00,000 in 1923-24.

Building grants Rs. 43,150 as against Rs. 95,493 in 1923-24.

Furniture and equipment grants Rs. 16,850 as against Rs. 18,114 in 1923-24.

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7-0-6 against Rs. 6-11-8 in the previous year. The cost per pupil in a Government school was Rs. 9-13-11, in a Board school Rs. 9-5-11 and in an aided school Rs. 5-9-9. Fees met 40 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 15 per cent in Board schools and 11.8 per cent in aided schools.

9. *Special education.*—(a) During the year under review, the number of Government Training Schools for Masters fell from 64 to 63, owing to the amalgamation of the Government Secondary Training School at Tiruvāḷur with the Government Higher Elementary Training School at Tanjore. Their strength, however, increased from 6,148 to 6,167.

The Lower Elementary Training School at Malappuram was raised to the Higher Elementary Grade with effect from 1st July 1924, under the sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 648, Law (Education), dated 29th April 1924.

The temporary secondary training classes attached to the Higher Elementary Training schools at Nellore, Dindigul, Tinnevely, Bellary and Guntūr were continued during the year.

The temporary secondary training classes attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada, Noble College, Masulipatam, Thirthapathi High School, Ambāsamudram, and S.P.G. High School, Nandyal, were also continued, the total number of students trained in them during the year being 115 as against 90 in the previous year.

The number of aided training schools for masters increased by 1 bringing the total up to 20. Their strength rose from 1,658 to 1,719, the increase being mainly due to the opening

of the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College for Pundits at Chidambaram.

(b) Mention was made in last year's report of the policy of gradually abolishing the sessional schools, except where their retention was necessary for backward and depressed classes. In pursuance of this policy 8 sessional schools in the districts of Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramnad and Malabar were closed during the year under report leaving at work 17 sessional schools with 396 scholars (including Government Sessional School at Parlakimedi) as against 24 schools with 547 scholars in the previous year.

(c) There was again a marked decline in the strength of the Institute of Commerce, Madras, and of the School of Commerce, Calicut, during the year under review. The number on rolls dropped from 201 to 145 in the former, and from 213 to 141 in the latter. The decrease in strength is reported to be due to (1) the change in the dates of the main examinations from April to November, (2) the attendance not being compulsory and the consequent indifference of the students as regards attendance as soon as they have acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the subjects taught, and (3) the springing up of new institutions in other parts of the Presidency.

The temporary recognition granted to the Kanara School of Commerce was extended for another year. Temporary recognition for two years was accorded to the Kalyanam's Institute of Commerce, Madura, as a special school for imparting instruction in typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, theory and practice of commerce, and banking. The Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce showed a considerable fall in strength, the number on rolls dropping from 109 to 27 in the course of the year. The closure of the school is under the consideration of the management. The school maintained by the Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Madras, continued to do useful work.

(d) The two Government certified schools at Chingleput and Ranipet continued to produce satisfactory results. There was a slight decrease in the strength of the Reformatory and Senior Certified school, Chingleput, from 228 to 219. The committee of visitors was reconstituted in December 1924. The officer recruited from the Jail department as Superintendent continued to be in charge of the school.

The strength of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, increased from 29 to 42. The committee of visitors met eight times during the year.

(e) The Agricultural Middle Schools at Taliparamba and Anakapalle were transferred to the Agricultural department with effect from 1st April 1924.

(f) Under the sanction accorded in G.O. No. 17, Law (Education), dated 4th January 1924, the probationary and lower subordinate classes of the College of Engineering, Guindy, were transferred to the temporary Schools of Engineering at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam, with effect from July 1924. The strength of these two engineering schools increased from 40 and 29 to 50 and 31, respectively, during the year under review.

(g) During the year, 7,557 candidates (6,338 males and 1,219 females) were examined for the T.S.L.C. examination, of whom 4,570 passed, 830 being women. Of the 7,557 candidates, 787 were of the secondary grade, 2,802 of the higher elementary grade, and 3,968 of the lower elementary grade.

There were on 31st March 1925, 17,793 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 13,765 last year. Of the former, 887 were pursuing art education, 1,175 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 13,138 industrial education including agriculture and 2,593 commercial education.

The total number of subject-candidates registered for the two grades (higher and lower) of technical examinations was 12,250, of whom 4,737 were successful. Seven diplomas, three of which were for commerce, and 98 group certificates, of which two were for mechanical drawing, 13 for shorthand and 70 for drawing, were issued during the year.

(h) The number of Sanskrit Colleges increased from 14 to 16 owing to the opening of the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram, and the V. D. A. Sanskrit College, Karkal, their strength also rose from 233 to 247. The total number of advanced Sanskrit schools fell from 95 to 91, while that of elementary schools increased from 4 to 24. This was due to a large number of elementary schools having been admitted to aid during the year.

One hundred and thirty-two candidates registered their names for the public examination held at the end of the advanced course of studies in Sanskrit schools. Of the 125 candidates who were examined, 13 were declared eligible for

admission to the University course of study for the Siromani title, 23 for the Vidwan course and 47 (including two women candidates) for admission to either course.

(i) In the industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were under instruction 3,687 students as against 3,047 in the previous year.

(j) *Manual and Vocational training.*—Mr. C. R. Porrett continued to be in charge of the manual training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Eight special full-time students, 36 students of the secondary training class, and 136 pupils of the model high school received instruction in manual training during the year. The vocational training class which was opened in 1923 with a view to developing vocational education by providing a nucleus of trained art and craft instructors was continued during the year. The work done in this class during the year was as follows: Eleven full-time instructors were trained in wood-carving, turning, elementary wood-work, and design and drawing, of whom 10 came out successful. Five full-time instructors were trained in engraving on wood and metal, design and drawing, of whom 4 passed the examination.

The class for the training of 12 higher elementary grade teachers in modern methods of weaving at the Government Textile Institute, Madras, for a period of six months which was sanctioned in the previous year was continued during the year under report, and 12 students completed their training by December 1924. Bulletin No. 19 giving details of vocational training for the upper forms of secondary schools was prepared during the year and is at present in the press.

In this Presidency, manual and vocational training is still in its infancy, but much has been done to develop methods, standards, requirements, and practice in the organization and administration of special classes in schools, the majority of which are working satisfactorily. To judge by this beginning, it is not too early to say that certain boys are being provided with new experiences and a new outlook that may advance them during their school-life in an appreciable degree in certain practical subjects, and so influence them as to lead to their adopting later on employments other than clerical or professional. Use is being made of the Government technical examinations in weaving, engraving, painting and drawing for ascertaining the progress of students towards definite standards. There is now a demand for Drawing plus Vocational Instructors in place of the former

Drawing plus Drill masters. It is hoped that for the sake of art training in schools this new demand for Drawing plus vocational training will continue as it is a much more natural combination than Drawing plus Drill.

The prevocational classes that were sanctioned during the previous year worked satisfactorily during the year. Wood-work for carpentry was sanctioned in the following institutions:—

Brennen College, Tellicherry, Victoria College, Palghat, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, Government High Schools, Chittoor and Tiruvālūr, Ganapathy Secondary School, Mangalore, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, Municipal College, Salem, Board High Schools, Dharapuram and Aska, Government Training Schools, Guntūr (Hindu) and (Muhammadian), Russellkonda, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam, Tirupati, Narasaraopet, Chicacole, Kurnool, Chingleput and Cuddalore, Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam, Hindu College, Tinnevely, Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, Wardlaw High School, Bellary, Raja's Middle School, Dharakōta, Municipal High School, Cannanore, Board High Schools at Kavali and Atmakur, A. E. L. M. Higher Elementary School, Chirala and W. M. Higher Elementary School, Ikkadu.

Weaving classes were conducted in the following schools:—

Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, High School, Pattamadai, Payyan's Middle School, Cannanore, St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah, B. B. Hindu Middle School, Vetapalem, Ganapathy Secondary School, Mangalore, Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai, Board Secondary Schools, Kavali, Buchiredipalem, Atmakur, Gudur and Kandukur, Board High Schools at Bhavani, Penukonda and Poonamallee, Municipal Muhammadian Middle School, Nellore, Board Higher Elementary School, Bhuvana-giri, Board Elementary School, Yemmiganur and Kosigi, Municipal Elementary School, Berhampore, Board Sengunthar Elementary School, Ambasamudram, Municipal Elementary School for Devangas, Coimbatore, Chalia Weavers' Elementary School at Panthalayani, Municipal Elementary School for Sourastras, Walajapet, Board Elementary School, Thathaiyangarpettai, C. B. M. Higher Elementary Training School, Bimlipatam, W. M. Higher Elementary School, Ikkadu, Government Training Schools at Palghat, Ongole, Salem and Narasapur.

In addition to the above, prevocational classes in various subjects were working in the following institutions:—

Basket weaving, mat weaving and rattan work in the Government Training Schools, Malappuram, Palghat and Badagara, and in the Ramakrishna Students' Home; metal work in the Government Victoria College, Palghat; aluminium in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry; mica work in the Municipal Muhammadian Middle School, Nellore; agriculture in the U. F. C. M. High School, Chingleput and the L. M. Elementary School, Meikapillaiyur; Sericulture in the Board High School, Kollegal; smithy in the St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah; tape and carpet weaving in the Government Training School, Ellore; textile printing in the Government Training School, Masulipatam; horticulture in the Government Training School, Mangalore; book-binding and note-book making in the C. M. S. Secondary Training School, Palamcottah; goldsmithy in the Ramakrishna Students' Home.

The painting class in the Government High School, Tiruvālūr, which has since been transferred to the District Board was discontinued after August 1924.

10. *Women's education*—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of girls' schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 3,050 to 3,220 and their strength from 208,727 to 220,073. During the year under report there were 460,364 girls attending all grades of schools against 430,583 in the previous year.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of Arts Colleges for women rose from 4 to 5 owing to the opening of College classes in the R.C. Fort Girls' High School, Trichinopoly, and the strength in them rose from 390 to 407. The number of women students reading in Arts Colleges for men rose from 57 to 69.

The number of women reading in the Medical College fell from 38 to 36. There was under instruction a woman student in the Law College, Madras.

(c) *Secondary education*.—The number of secondary schools for girls rose from 61 to 63 but their strength fell from 12,454 to 12,290. The increase in the number of schools is due to the opening of the Municipal Girls' Secondary School, Cochin, and the Sacred Heart Convent Girls' School, Anjengo. The number of high schools numbered 36 and middle schools 27. Exclusive of boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of 2,338 in boys' schools, 14,129 girls were receiving secondary education against 14,268

in 1923-24. The districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Rāmnād had no secondary schools for girls.

(d) *Elementary education*.—The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 2,861 to 2,977 and their strength from 190,838 to 200,733. The number of schools closed during the year was 114 and the number opened 230. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 210,447 to 231,050.

The number of trained teachers in elementary schools for girls rose from 5,719 to 6,077 or by 6·3 per cent; the number of pupils per trained teacher, however, remained the same, viz., 33.

Twenty-five new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of the pupils of elementary schools out of which 6 were built by local bodies.

(e) *Special education*.—The number of training schools for mistresses, both Government and aided rose from 31 to 32, owing to the opening of the Secondary Training class in St. Christopher's Training College for Women, Madras. There were under training 1,659 women in these schools as against 1,551 in the previous year. The number of teachers undergoing training in the secondary and elementary grades was 218 and 1,441, respectively, against 198 and 1,353 in 1923-24.

The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanyapuram, Madura, referred to in last year's report continued to work during the year and its strength on 31st March 1925 was 84 against 75 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Miss Fearn, the Woman Specialist in Physical Training, continued to work on lines similar to those indicated in the previous year's report. Her report indicates that there is increasing interest in physical training. The introduction of remedial exercises in the Hobart School is of particular interest.

The total (direct) expenditure on Arts Colleges for Women was Rs. 1,52,426 and the average cost per student was Rs. 362-10-11.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls' rose from Rs. 29·46 lakhs to Rs. 30·70 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 71 per cent, fees 6 per cent and other sources 23 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 72·5 and 23. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 57-10

against Rs. 56-4 last year and that in an elementary school was Rs. 12-0 against Rs. 12-3 last year.

11. *European education*.—The total number of institutions fell from 91 to 89, the decrease being due to the closure of three schools—(1) St. Stephen's Collegiate School, Ootacamund, (2) St. Michael's School, Ootacamund, and (3) Timpany Memorial School, Cocanada, as against the starting of a new school by the M. & S. M. Railway Company near Arkonam. The strength, however, rose from 10,203 to 10,304. The number of teachers employed fell from 724 to 722, of whom 593 were certificated teachers against 581 in the previous year. The number of those holding only general education certificates increased from 64 to 79, while the number of those with no certificates fell from 79 to 50. This year there were no applicants from this Presidency for admission into the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters, Ghora Gali. For the European High School examination 167 candidates and for the Middle School examination 281 were examined, and of these 103 and 134, respectively, passed.

Work in the European Special Subjects Training Centre, Egmore, was continued. Classes from nine institutions in Madras attended the centre for instruction in Manual Training. Mr. Porrett who inspected the Manual Training classes attached to the following schools reports that satisfactory work was done in them:—

- (1) St. George's Homes, Kaity.
- (2) Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.
- (3) St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.
- (4) Civil Orphan Asylum, Kilpauk, Madras.

In regard to Domestic Science work, the Lecturer reports that 98 teachers attended the Teachers' Training classes for Needlework and Dress-making, Domestic Economy including Cookery, Laundry-work, House-craft, Child Welfare and Sick Nursing. She testifies to the great enthusiasm and interest evinced by the teachers and pupils during her inspection of the schools. She writes as follows:—

“The teachers' classes have been the largest on record and the new schemes of Domestic Economy and Needle-work were successfully carried out. The main and most satisfying feature of the work was the enthusiastic response from teachers and principals throughout the Presidency. On every side there is the desire to train the girls to think for

themselves and to fit them for their future as home-makers."

The Peripatetic teacher of Music reports that general progress has been maintained in all schools and that, in the Middle Schools especially, great strides have been made in all branches of class singing. At the school singing contest held in the year, the Challenge Shield was won by St. Thomas Convent School, San Thome, Madras.

The total expenditure on European education decreased slightly from Rs. 25.59 lakhs to Rs. 25.53 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 9.78 lakhs or 38 per cent, fees Rs. 5.66 lakhs or 22 per cent and other sources Rs. 10.09 lakhs or 40 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 40, 21 and 39.

12. *Education of Muhammadans*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 2,393 to 2,616 and their strength from 136,608 to 153,244. There was, however, a decrease in the number of private schools from 857 to 730 and in their strength from 35,754 to 29,607.

(b) *Collegiate*.—There was a proposal in the course of the year to reduce the Government Muhammadan College to the status of a second grade college, but ultimately it was decided to retain it with its present status for another year.

There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts colleges from 215 to 248, including two women students. The number of such students in Professional colleges also rose from 49 to 53.

(c) *Secondary*.—The Harris High School, Royapettah, which was taken under Government control temporarily, was handed over to the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India, Madras, with effect from 18th June 1924.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary Schools for Indians rose from 8,388 to 8,850.

(d) *Mappilla education*.—The total number of public schools intended for Mappillas increased from 661 with 51,292 pupils to 865 schools with 63,642 pupils. There was, however, a fall in the number and strength of private schools from 326 schools with 13,584 pupils to 136 schools with 6,282 pupils. There were two Secondary Schools specially intended for Mappillas—(1) Himayathul Islamiah High School, Calicut, with Form VI as the highest class, and (2) Madrasathul Muhammadiya Middle School with Form III

as the highest. The strength of these schools was 400 and 32, respectively.

Mention was made in the last year's report that the question of the introduction of compulsory elementary education in select portions of the taluks which were affected by the Mappilla rebellion was under the consideration of local bodies. Formal proposals were received during the year from the Presidents of the Taluk Boards of Ponnani and Walluvanad and submitted for the consideration of Government.

The committee appointed to compile a text-book in Malayalam containing selections from the Koran and the Kitabs resolved that two text-books should be compiled, one to be used by teachers in standards I to III and the other by pupils in standards IV and V. Of the books dealt with, the following two, "Hidayathul Muslimin" and "Muslim Sanmarga Pradeebam," were approved with certain alterations in the former. The committee is taking steps to compile similar books for standards VI, VII and VIII.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The inspection report received from the Collector of Malabar shows that the schools in the islands of Agathi, Kavarathi, Kalpeni and Andrath were inspected during the year. The Inspecting Officer reports that the schools of Ameni and Kalpeni impressed him as the best in the islands. In them, however, as in the other three, everything was done far too much by rule of thumb. The whole attitude of the people towards education is not of such a kind as to offer any inducement to a teacher to correct this serious fault. It is noticeable throughout that the higher standards have only a few names on their rolls and only a percentage of these boys attend regularly.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 14.60 lakhs to Rs. 17.25 lakhs towards which, public funds contributed 77 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 20 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 78, 3 and 19, respectively.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes*.—The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 8,575 to 9,086 and their strength from 238,796 to 253,787. There was, however, a decline in the number of private schools (from 556 to 523) and in their strength (from 12,257 to 11,419).

The total number of Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra scholars in public schools rose from 179,548 (149,388 boys and 30,160 girls) to 193,633 (161,295 boys and 32,338 girls), showing an increase of about 7.5 per cent over that of last year.

In 1924-25 there has been a considerable increase in the total number of children of the depressed classes admitted into schools not specially intended for them, the figures for 1924-25 being 12,942 as against 8,552 in the year 1923-24. The percentage of increase is thus nearly 50 per cent. The increase is comparatively large in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Kurnool, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Salem, the largest increase being in the Madura district, which is reported to be partly due to the opening of many new Board Elementary Schools in the year. In the districts of Ganjām, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the increase is not appreciable. In the case of other districts the number admitted during the year was less than that of the previous year, the fall being reported to be due to slackness on the part of the parents of the children to get them educated, existence of separate schools for depressed classes, famine conditions in Anantapur and Chittoor and floods and consequent scarcity of food-stuffs in Malabar.

During the year 173 schools held in agra-harams, chavadies, temples and rented buildings which were inaccessible to the children of the depressed classes have been transferred to localities to which all classes of pupils have free access. Still there are several inaccessible schools in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Rāmnād and Salem, and efforts are being made to shift them to accessible buildings. Dearth of suitable accommodation in accessible quarters mainly accounts for the non-transference of these schools.

About 27 buildings have been constructed by the local bodies during the year in places certified to be accessible to all classes of pupils.

Of 1,305 schools in Municipal areas and 11,312 in Taluk Board areas, under public management, 490 schools in Municipal areas and 4,360 in Taluk Board areas admit children of depressed classes freely. In a few municipalities, e.g., Anakapalle, Tenali, Narasaraopet, Hindupur, Karur and Tirupathi, children of the depressed classes are reported to have not as yet gained admission into schools, under public management, which are not intended for them.

Out of 16 scholarships and 16 fee remissions sanctioned for award to Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and pupils of the aboriginal and criminal classes studying in Secondary Schools, 14 scholarships and 15 fee remissions were utilized during the year 1924-25. The 27 scholarships sanctioned for award to pupils of the above communities in the VI Standard of Higher Elementary Schools were all unutilized during the year.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal tribes.*—The number of elementary schools intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts rose from 256 to 260 and their strength from 7,826 to 7,961. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Agency Division was 8,169 (boys 7,943 and girls 226) against 7,109 (6,891 boys and 218 girls) in the previous year. In the Presidency as a whole the total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes under instruction was 16,439 (14,812 boys and 1,627 girls) as against 14,843 (13,610 boys and 1,233 girls) on 31st March 1924. The number of pupils belonging to the criminal tribes under instruction was 13,132.

There were 15 schools (14 for boys and 1 for girls) working exclusively for the benefit of these tribes (Chenchus) in the Kurnool district and the number of pupils studying in them was 424 (234 boys and 140 girls). The number of institutions specially intended for hill tribes in the Nilgiris district was 59 (34 Local Board and 25 aided) and the strength in them was 2,935. In addition to this, 282 pupils were reading in schools not solely intended for the education of the children of the hill tribes. Further, 96 pupils of the Badaga caste were studying in secondary schools in the Nilgiris district during the year under review.

Of the 6 special scholarships for Todas (5 in the Municipal High School, Ootacamund, and one in the C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah) none were utilized during the year.

Out of the 25 scholarships instituted for award to pupils of the Valayar and Koravar criminal tribes in Elementary schools in the Coimbatore district, all the 25 were awarded.

During the year under report, 678 scholarships were awarded to pupils belonging to hill tribes in the Agency tracts as shown below :—

	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Ganjām Agency</i> —		
Savaras and Khonds	72	0
<i>Gōdāvari Agency</i> —		
Koyas and Kond Doras	464	72

	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Vizagapatam Agency</i> —		
Konda, Savaras, Jatapus, Porajas, Koyas and Gadabas	70	0
	606	72
	678	

Six secondary scholarships were also awarded to backward classes in the Agency tracts.

15. *Education of Blind, of Deaf Mutes and of other Defectives.*—The C.M.S. school for the blind at Palamcottah had on its rolls on 31st March 1925, 39 boys and 24 girls, as against 37 boys and 25 girls on the corresponding date in the previous year. The figures for the A.E.L.M. school for the blind at Rentachintla were 10 boys and 12 girls for 1924–25 as against 9 boys and 12 girls for the previous year.

The strength of the Deaf and Dumb schools at Mylapore and Madura showed an increase, being 44 and 30, respectively, during the year under report, as against 37 and 20 in the previous year. The number on rolls in the Deaf and Dumb school at Palamcottah rose from 81 to 86. Of the 3 scholarships awarded to deaf mutes in Kanarese-speaking districts, 2 were continued up to October 1924, and one was continued throughout the whole year.

The Leper school at Bapatla was attended by 16 pupils during the year 1924–25, as against 19 in the previous year.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, decreased from 3,323 to 3,169 and their strength from 93,941 to 87,489. Though there was a fall in the total number of private institutions, Sanskrit schools recognized and aided by the Department increased from 101 to 117 with a corresponding increase in their strength from 3,958 to 4,574. Malabar had the largest number of private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *Text-book Committee.*—Two meetings of the reconstituted Text-book Committee were held during the year, one in October, and the other in March. Both the meetings were well attended. 783 books were considered by the Committee as against 522 in the previous year. Of these, 626 were approved, 430 for school use, 137 for libraries, 23 for teachers, 19 for teachers and libraries, 14 for school use and libraries, and 3 for school use and teachers.

It may be noted that a little over 50 per cent of the books approved for school use were in Tamil and Telugu.

(b) *Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year was 1,319 as against 147 last year. This large increase was due mainly to the presentation by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadam Chetti Garu, of the collection of manuscripts belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar of Triplicane, which consisted of 1,142 manuscripts. The number of manuscripts purchased was not great, for reasons similar to those stated in last year's report. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 3,943 as against 3,947 in the previous year. The number of books consulted was 6,810, the corresponding figure for 1923–24 being 6,252. Thus the number of books consulted showed an increase, but the number of visitors remained almost the same as last year's. One noteworthy event of the year under report was the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of 8 members for the Oriental Manuscripts Library. The Committee held its first meeting in December 1924 at which rules for the working of the library were passed. The rules were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925.

(c) *Registration of Books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year was 5,011 as against 4,404 last year, of which 4,088 were classed as books and 923 as periodicals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,587 and 817, respectively. Thus the year was marked by a general increased activity in the field of journalistic and other literature. The increase was mostly under "original works" and in the vernaculars. In as many as 10 districts there was a slight fall which was, however, more than counterbalanced by increase elsewhere and particularly in Madras. Of the total number of publications registered, 1,100 were English publications and the rest in other languages. Tamil as usual maintained its leading position and contributed largely to the total increase. There was a slackening of literary activity in Malayalam and Hindustani while Telugu held its own as a literary tongue. The majority of books published (33 per cent) continued to be under Religion and Philosophy. Next came the Miscellaneous publications taking up 25 per cent of the total number. Thirteen per cent was under Language; and only one-fourth of the total cultivated field was devoted to other matters. There was a welcome increase under Science, Mathematical and Natural.

870 publications or 21 per cent of the total number were designed for educational purposes. The tone of the publications that came in for registration, whether of cultural or information value, was on the whole healthy and tending to progress.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks*—(a) *Boy Scouts*.—The Boy Scout movement continued to show progress during the year, the number of scout troops and cub packs being now close on 400. To meet the increased demand for trained scoutmasters, which far outruns the supply, training camps were held during the year in Tinnevely, Malabar, North Arcot, the Nilgiris and Pudukkottai. About 150 prospective scoutmasters, many of them college students, were trained at these camps. The movement still makes slow progress in the Telugu districts as a whole.

(b) *Girl Guides*.—The Madras Girl Guides' Association is growing steadily larger. Although the conversion of Bangalore, which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Madras Association, into an independent division in January 1925, reduced the strength of the association by 12 companies, the number of guides shows an increase on the whole, as 14 new companies were started in the course of the year, 4 in Madras city and 10 in the mufassal. The demonstration tent, arranged by the girl guides at the Exhibition held in Madras in January 1925 by the National Health and Baby Week Association, did much to arouse interest in the movement and to enlighten the public as to its aims. The annual training course for guiders was held in Ootacamund in June 1924 and was more largely attended than any previous one. The training of officers was conducted as usual in Madras. More trained officers are required to keep pace with the demand.

(c) *Physical education*.—Mr. H. C. Buck continued to be Adviser to Government on Physical Education until June 1924 when he left for Europe in charge of the Indian team selected to compete at the Olympic Games held at Paris in July 1924. The final intensive training of this team was conducted at Madras by Mr. Buck and the performance of the team at Paris reflects credit both on the team and on their trainer.

Dr. A. G. Noehren was in charge of Mr. Buck's work for the remainder of the year. Physical training centres were maintained at Madras, Guntūr, Palamcottah and Calicut, the Saidapet centre being closed and the work transferred to

Madras. Mr. Andrews, the Special Officer referred to in last year's report, completed his training and was appointed Assistant Physical Director. The work of inspection and instruction done by the Adviser and the Assistant Physical Director during the year indicates that the foundation is being laid for an improved and more effective system of physical training. Hygienic conditions in schools, play grounds and their surroundings are still far from ideal, and a keener interest on the part of some headmasters and staffs of schools is desirable in order that the physical training periods may be made more interesting and attractive to pupils and so more beneficial to their health and physical development.

(d) *Teachers as postmasters*.—The system of utilizing the services of Government and Board Schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued. There were at the close of the year 637 teachers so employed on monthly allowances varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 29.26 against 29.96 in the previous year.

(e) *General*.—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

LOCAL BODIES THAT LEVY EDUCATION CESS.

(a) Taluk Boards.

No.	District.	Taluk Boards.	No.	District.	Taluk Boards.
1	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	28	Godāvari ...	Cocanada.
2	Do.	Dharmavaram.	29	Do. ...	Ramachandrapur.
3	Do.	Penukonda.	30	Guntūr ...	Ongole.
4	Do.	Gooty.	31	Do. ...	Tenali.
5	Arcot, North.	Polur.	32	Do. ...	Guntūr.
6	Arcot, South.	Tindivanam.	33	Do. ...	Sattenapalle.
7	Do.	Tirukkōyilūr.	34	Do. ...	Bapatla.
8	Do.	Chidambaram.	35	Do. ...	Narasaraopet.
9	Do.	Vridhdachalam.	36	Kanara, South.	Coondapoor.
10	Do.	Cuddalore.	37	Do.	Karkal.
11	Bellary ...	Adōni.	38	Do.	Kasaragod.
12	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	39	Do.	Mangalore.
13	Do.	Saidapet.	40	Do.	Udipi.
14	Do.	Tiruvallur.	41	Do.	Uppinangadi.
15	Chittoor ...	Chittoor.	42	Kistna ...	Gudivada.
16	Do. ...	Madanapalle.	43	Do. ...	Narasapur.
17	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	44	Do. ...	Bandar.
18	Do.	Pollachi.	45	Do. ...	Tanuku.
19	Do.	Palladam.	46	Kurnool ...	Dhone.
20	Cuddapah ...	Rāyachoti.	47	Do. ...	Koilkuntla.
21	Ganjām ...	Berhampur.	48	Do. ...	Kurnool.
22	Do. ...	Chātrapur.	49	Do. ...	Markapur.
23	Do. ...	Chicacole.	50	Do. ...	Nandyal.
24	Do. ...	Goomsur.	51	Madura ...	Dindigul.
25	Godāvari ...	Peddapuram.	52	Do. ...	Madura.
26	Do. ...	Pittapuram.	53	Do. ...	Melur.
27	Do. ...	Rajahmundry.	54	Do. ...	Usilampatti.

APPENDIX—cont.

LOCAL BODIES THAT LEVY EDUCATION CESS—cont.

(a) Taluk Boards—cont.

No.	District.	Taluk Boards.	No.	District.	Taluk Boards.
55	Malabar ...	Chirakkal (Kottayam).	66	Salem ...	Sankari.
56	Do. ...	Ernad.	67	Tanjore ...	Tanjore.
57	Do. ...	Calicut (Karambrad).	68	Do. ...	Pattukkottai.
58	Do. ...	Palghat.	69	Trichinopoly.	Udaiyarpalayam.
59	Do. ...	Ponnani.	70	Do.	Lalgudi.
60	Do. ...	Walluvanad.	71	Do.	Perambalur.
61	Do. ...	Malabar District Board (Wynad).	72	Do.	Karur.
62	The Nilgiris.	The Nilgiris District Board.	73	Do.	Trichinopoly.
63	Rāmnād ...	Rāmnād.	74	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.
64	Do. ...	Sivaganga.	75	Do.	Narasapatam
65	Salem ...	Salem.			

(b) Municipalities.

No.	District.	Municipalities.	No.	District.	Municipalities.
1	Anantapur.	Hindupur.	11	Malabar ...	Tellicherry.
2	Arcot, North.	Vellore.	12	Do. ...	Cochin.
3	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	13	Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam.
4	Do.	Conjeeveram.	14	Do. ...	Tanjore.
5	Chittoor ...	Chittoor.	15	Do. ...	Negapatam.
6	Coimbatore.	Tiruppur.	16	Tinnevely ...	Tinnevely.
7	Do.	Erode.	17	Kistna ...	Masulipatam.
8	Cuddapah ...	Proddatur.	18	Godāvari ...	Rajahmundry.
9	Madura ...	Madura.	19	Do. ...	Peddapuram.
10	Do. ...	Kodaikanal.			

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES FOR 1924-25

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

Area in square miles.		142,260	Percentage of scholars to total population.			
Population—			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Males	...	20,870,749	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Females	...	21,442,236				
Total	...	42,312,985	Males * ...	8.0	7.5	8.3
			Females † ...	2.1	1.9	2.1
			Total ...	5.0	4.4	5.2
						7.9
						2.0
						4.9

Institutions.	Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institutions.		
	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)			
1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For Males.							
Arts Colleges	57	53	+ 4	10,080	9,177	+ 903	0.54
Professional Colleges	10	10	...	2,041	2,279	- 238	0.11
High Schools	324	310	+ 14	132,729	130,109	+ 2,620	7.03
Middle Schools	204	209	- 5	27,100	28,600	- 1,500	1.44
Primary Schools	40,353	37,718	+ 2,635	1,697,155	1,580,197	+ 116,958	89.89
Special Schools	315	300	+ 15	1,808	18,122	+ 636	0.99
Totals	41,263	38,600	+ 2,663	1,887,913	1,768,484	+ 119,429	100.00
For Females.							
Arts Colleges	5	4	+ 1	407	390	+ 17	0.18
Professional Colleges	2	2	...	41	34	+ 7	0.02
High Schools	56	55	+ 1	11,129	10,953	+ 176	5.01
Middle Schools	46	47	- 1	6,067	6,298	- 231	2.73
Primary Schools	2,988	2,872	+ 116	201,281	191,495	+ 9,786	90.52
Special Schools	66	62	+ 4	3,431	2,951	+ 480	1.54
Totals	3,163	3,042	+ 121	222,356	212,121	+ 10,235	100.00
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	2,941	3,158	- 217	79,631	87,793	- 8,162	...
For females	111	64	+ 47	3,284	2,190	+ 1,094	...
Totals	3,052	3,222	- 170	82,915	89,983	- 7,068	...
Grand totals	47,478	44,864	+ 2,614	2,193,184	2,070,588	+ 122,596	...

* Includes male scholars reading in institutions intended for females and excludes female scholars reading in institutions for males.

† Includes female scholars reading in institutions intended for males and excludes male scholars reading in institutions for females.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to			
	1924.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	15,28,132	15,78,134	+ 50,002	100.00	...	...	...	0.72	...	...	...
Universities	3,61,896	5,24,680	+ 1,62,784	29.63	...	59.62	10.75	12.37	...	24.88	4.49
Miscellaneous *	75,73,487	75,89,136	- 34,351	28.92	6.34	23.44	41.30	...	...	...	...
Totals	94,63,515	96,41,950	+ 1,78,435	40.59	4.96	21.57	32.88	1.86	0.23	0.98	1.50
<i>Institutions for males.</i>											
Arts Colleges	17,47,453	19,17,562	+ 1,70,109	27.12	0.06	52.43	20.39	51.60	0.12	99.73	38.78
Professional Colleges	7,47,960	9,32,738	+ 1,84,778	82.22	0.32	16.31	1.15	375.75	1.45	74.52	5.28
High Schools	5,815,168	60,14,236	+ 1,99,064	13.76	5.77	59.29	15.18	8.95	2.62	26.86	6.88
Middle Schools	10,87,255	10,73,160	- 14,095	36.04	6.89	36.04	21.03	14.27	2.73	14.27	8.33
Primary Schools	1,04,51,188	1,17,46,569	+ 12,95,381	49.02	25.77	6.52	18.69	3.39	1.79	0.45	1.29
Special Schools	34,26,359	32,24,017	- 2,02,342	70.50	2.37	4.55	22.58	120.85	4.07	7.80	38.69
Totals	2,32,75,383	2,49,08,282	+ 16,32,899	43.73	14.17	24.18	17.92	5.77	1.87	3.19	2.36
<i>Institutions for females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	1,54,987	1,52,426	- 2,561	56.22	...	19.02	24.76	210.56	...	71.23	92.72
Professional Colleges	34,915	32,792	- 2,123	67.66	...	2.46	29.88	656.69	...	23.90	289.95
High Schools	8,56,116	9,43,541	+ 87,425	46.27	0.78	19.69	33.26	39.23	0.66	16.69	28.20
Middle Schools	3,78,024	3,45,417	- 32,607	36.56	1.88	15.10	46.46	20.82	1.07	8.59	26.45
Primary Schools	22,88,673	23,67,899	+ 79,226	50.69	25.80	2.58	20.93	5.96	3.04	0.30	2.46
Special Schools	5,48,888	6,39,345	+ 90,457	71.31	0.29	0.28	28.12	132.89	0.54	0.52	52.39
Totals	42,61,603	44,88,420	+ 2,26,817	51.95	13.96	7.37	26.72	10.49	2.82	1.48	5.39
Grand totals	3,70,00,501	3,90,38,652	+ 20,38,151	43.40	11.87	21.60	22.63	8.12	2.20	4.00	4.18

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Universities.</i>												
Colleges—	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science *	5	1	...	28	2	36	1	...	...	2	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second grade colleges	4	...	1	15	1	21	...	...	...	2	...	2
Totals	18	1	1	44	3	67	2	...	...	5	...	7
High Schools	14	88	38	181	3	324	13	2	...	40	1	56
Middle Schools { English	5	76	9	105	9	294	6	...	2	36	2	46
Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	1,302	9,569	1,029	25,673	2,780	40,353	29	1,524	322	1,073	40	2,988
Totals	1,321	9,733	1,076	25,959	2,792	40,831	48	1,526	324	1,149	43	3,090
Special Schools—												
Art	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training	63	16	...	20	...	99	16	...	...	18	...	1
Engineering	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	34
Technical and Industrial †	5	1	1	28	...	35	...	...	...	20	...	20
Commercial	2	...	...	2	42	46	...	...	...	1	...	1
Agricultural	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other schools	1	10	2	98	4	115	...	...	...	9	...	9
Totals	84	27	3	154	47	315	17	...	...	49	...	66
Totals for recognized institutions	1,423	9,761	1,080	26,157	2,842	41,263	67	1,526	324	1,203	43	3,163
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS												
	...	...	...	...	2,941	2,941	...	...	...	...	111	111
Grand totals, all institutions	1,423	9,761	1,080	26,157	5,783	44,204	67	1,526	324	1,203	154	3,274

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Represents the schools under the control of the Director of Industries.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science * ...	2,338	2,135	582	66	64	...	65	63	22
Law ...	892	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	499	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	172	156	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	250	237	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	48	43	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	74	65	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,328	3,885	1,039	66	64	...	65	63	22
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	5,405	5,014	294	24,728	22,507	469	14,984	13,470	184
„ Middle Schools. { English ...	543	541	36	7,139	6,209	120	952	817	...
„ „ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools ...	52,378	39,349	...	549,298	433,768	...	84,933	63,439	...
Totals ...	58,326	44,904	330	581,165	462,484	589	100,869	77,726	184
In Art Schools ...	443	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools ...	1,039	907	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	6,187	5,379	1,463	387	352	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering Schools ...	81	84	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	660	612	48	14	10	...	15	9	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	286	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory Schools ...	261	256	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	9	7	...	307	267	...	277	215	...
Totals ...	9,006	7,891	1,975	708	629	...	292	224	...
Totals for recognized institutions ...	71,660	56,680	3,344	581,939	463,177	589	101,226	78,013	206
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions.	71,660	56,680	3,344	581,939	463,177	589	101,226	78,013	206

* Includes scholars reading in Oriental Colleges.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
7,573	6,937	2,813	38	36	10	10,080	9,235	3,427	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	892	733	...	1
51	43	...	...	...	...	499	460	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	223	204	123	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	237	223	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	46	47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	65	64	...
7,624	6,985	2,813	38	36	10	12,121	11,033	3,884	107
87,403	78,510	5,238	209	185	...	132,729	119,686	6,185	1,662
17,789	15,686	1,348	677	523	...	27,100	23,776	1,504	1,099
983,755	758,814	7,371	76,791	61,917	18	1,697,155	1,357,287	7,389	231,625
1,038,947	853,010	13,957	77,677	62,625	18	1,856,984	1,500,749	15,078	234,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	443	252	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	907	168	19
1,719	1,582	520	...	...	...	8,273	7,313	1,983	32
...	...	...	205	150	...	286	234	35	...
1,502	1,329	1,232	...	...	...	2,191	1,960	1,280	24
232	217	...	† 1,074	909	...	1,592	1,470	...	80
49	38	45	...	...	...	109	88	45	...
168	143	94	...	...	...	261	256	261	...
3,563	2,974	286	285	234	...	168	143	94	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,446	3,697	286	318
7,238	6,283	2,177	1,564	1,293	...	18,808	16,320	4,152	556
1,053,809	866,278	18,947	79,279	63,954	28	1,887,913	1,528,102	23,114	235,049
...	...	...	79,631	67,955	299	79,631	67,955	299	11,276
1,053,809	866,278	18,947	158,910	131,909	327	1,967,514	1,596,057	23,413	246,325

† Includes also statistics of unrecognised schools.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	193	194	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	25	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	218	217	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	3,080	2,700	293	285	258	...	...	...	...
„ Middle { English ...	578	539	...	...	...	318	259	...	...
„ Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools ...	2,190	1,641	31	86,469	64,996	11	29,535	20,842	...
Totals ...	5,848	4,880	324	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...
In Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools ...	42	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	886	797	401	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	928	839	443	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for recognized institutions ...	6,994	5,936	985	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions.	6,994	5,936	985	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
214	207	162	...	...	...	407	401	355	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	15	15	...	...	...	41	38	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	222	177	...	...	...	448	439	395	...
7,613	6,791	2,285	151	137	...	11,129	9,886	2,628	787
4,830	4,246	1,614	341	313	50	6,067	5,357	1,614	837
81,265	62,109	5,509	1,822	1,374	...	201,281	150,962	5,551	9,716
93,708	73,146	9,408	2,314	1,824	50	218,477	166,205	9,793	11,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	...
818	785	511	...	...	...	1,704	1,582	912	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,004	880	213	...	...	...	1,004	880	213	...
7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	36	35	...	...	...	39	36	35	...
635	497	84	...	...	...	635	497	84	16
2,503	2,202	843	...	...	...	3,431	3,041	1,286	16
96,441	75,570	10,428	2,314	1,824	50	222,356	169,685	11,474	11,356
...	...	...	3,284	1,932	...	3,284	1,932	...	245
96,441	75,570	10,428	5,598	3,756	50	225,640	171,617	11,474	11,601

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,69,933 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

- (1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools; and (4) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES															
—	Government institutions.						District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.		
	Government funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Municipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Government funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Municipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sources. (11)	Total. (12)	Government funds. (13)	Board funds. (14)	Municipal funds. (15)
Direction ...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buildings, etc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,55,480	..	..
Arts Colleges ...	3,24,885	..	..	1,76,462	7,741	5,09,088	..	..	..	..	8,400	8,400	1,12,938	..	..
Professional Colleges.															
Law ...	..	..	..	53,050	44	53,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ...	2,57,534	..	..	69,560	58	3,27,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ...	1,21,167	2,380	572	160	2,424	1,26,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ...	1,23,544	..	..	28,975	8,254	1,60,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ...	86,000	..	..	354	..	86,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Forestry ...	86,297	..	..	..	..	86,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ...	74,904	..	..	..	..	74,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ...	49,612	..	..	43,000	4,700	97,312	4,000	..	1,245	5,378	245	10,868	28,650	..	..
Totals ...	11,23,943	2,380	572	3,71,561	23,221	15,21,677	4,000	..	1,245	5,378	8,945	19,268	3,14,529	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools ...	2,98,571	..	..	1,25,878	1,297	4,15,746	3,56,374	2,58,110	87,970	9,94,950	14,122	17,09,528	5,43,558	3,012	..
Middle Schools { English	26,916	..	..	6,437	51	33,404	2,20,994	63,490	10,389	1,13,761	1,136	4,09,770	1,38,894	..	20
Schools { Vernacular.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ...	4,92,336	..	..	2,030	8,118	5,02,484	27,27,092	22,77,414	7,47,556	90,308	8,045	58,51,415	25,37,956	350	2,158
Totals ...	8,07,823	..	..	1,34,345	9,466	9,51,634	33,04,460	25,97,014	8,45,915	11,99,019	24,303	79,70,711	32,20,408	3,362	2,178
Special.															
Art Schools ...	53,854	..	..	..	6,530	60,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ...	4,55,782	..	..	61,358	199	5,17,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ...	10,19,199	23,952	2,218	248	1,355	10,46,972	15,947	27,843	..	..	..	43,190	2,29,587	1,220	519
Engineering Schools ...	47,141	..	..	4,050	..	51,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,74,004	..	..	2,648	6,089	1,82,741	363	387	2,489	..	39	3,278	61,286	..	4,445
Commercial Schools ...	22,511	..	..	16,951	29	39,491	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,248	..	..
Agricultural Schools ...	13,101	..	..	2,784	..	15,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	920	..	..
Reformatory Schools ...	61,215	..	..	..	7,358	68,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,299	..	120
Schools for Adults ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ...	62,958	..	..	265	351	63,574	11,706	11,239	1,203	1,196	4,564	29,848	32,502	835	..
Totals ...	19,09,765	23,952	2,218	88,306	21,911	20,46,152	27,416	39,469	3,692	1,196	4,543	76,316	3,35,842	2,055	5,084
Grand totals ...	38,41,531	28,332	2,790	5,94,212	54,598	45,19,463	33,35,876	26,36,483	8,50,852	12,05,593	37,491	80,66,255	38,70,779	5,417	7,262

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,69,933 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools; and (4) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized and Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Total. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Total. (21)	Govern-ment funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,311	...	...	...	...	1,44,311
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,38,500	...	...	...	...	12,38,500
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,87,342	3,41,822	96,390	11,599	10,24,830	26,61,983
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,51,051	7,558	796	13,28,946	12,70,536	30,58,887
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,21,204	3,49,380	97,186	13,40,545	22,95,366	71,03,681
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities ...	3,12,800	56,400	5,24,680	...	...	...	1,55,480	...	...	3,12,800	56,400	5,24,680
Arts Colleges ...	6,29,168	2,38,171	9,80,277	...	18,809	18,809	4,37,823	...	...	8,05,630	2,73,121	15,16,574
Professional Colleges.												
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,050	44	53,094
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,534	...	...	69,560	58	3,27,152
Education ...	...	...	17,461	...	...	...	1,38,628	2,380	572	160	2,424	1,44,164
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,544	...	...	28,975	8,254	1,60,773
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,000	...	...	354	...	86,354
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,297	...	...	...	...	86,297
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,904	...	...	...	...	74,904
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,50,817	1,09,680	2,39,147	506	3,155	3,661	82,262	...	1,245	1,99,701	1,17,780	4,00,988
Totals ...	10,92,785	4,04,251	18,11,565	506	21,964	22,470	14,42,472	2,380	1,817	14,70,230	4,58,081	33,74,980
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ...	24,38,626	8,87,747	38,72,943	6,039	9,982	16,021	11,88,503	2,59,122	87,970	35,65,493	9,13,148	60,14,286
Middle Schools { English ...	2,61,667	2,08,027	6,08,608	4,862	16,516	21,378	3,86,804	68,490	10,409	3,86,727	2,25,730	10,73,160
Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	6,13,402	20,32,237	51,86,108	60,528	1,46,044	2,06,567	57,57,384	22,77,764	7,49,714	7,68,268	21,95,444	1,17,46,569
Totals ...	33,13,695	31,28,011	93,67,654	71,424	1,72,542	2,43,966	73,32,691	26,00,376	8,48,093	47,18,483	33,34,322	1,88,33,965
Special.												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,854	...	...	2	6,530	60,386
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,782	...	...	61,358	199	5,17,339
Normal and Training Schools ...	964	71,539	3,03,829	...	...	5,790	12,64,133	53,015	2,787	1,212	72,894	13,93,991
Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,141	...	...	9,840	...	56,981
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	17,518	5,04,089	5,87,338	...	...	...	2,35,653	387	6,934	20,166	5,10,217	7,73,357
Commercial Schools ...	3,816	8,131	14,195	26,333	5,919	32,252	24,759	...	...	47,100	14,079	85,988
Agricultural Schools ...	...	5,234	6,154	...	...	...	14,021	...	...	2,784	5,234	22,039
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,215	...	...	...	7,358	68,573
Schools for Defectives ...	95	7,126	16,610	...	...	...	9,299	...	120	95	7,126	16,640
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	2,739	92,410	1,28,492	...	6,859	6,859	1,07,166	12,074	1,203	4,200	1,04,130	2,28,773
Totals ...	25,132	6,88,535	10,56,648	32,123	12,778	44,901	22,73,023	65,476	10,994	1,46,757	7,27,767	32,24,017
Grand totals ...	44,31,612	42,20,797	1,25,35,867	1,04,053	2,07,284	3,11,337	1,40,69,390	30,17,612	9,53,090	76,76,015	68,15,536	3,25,36,643

III-B. — Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 27,682 spent by Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.				
	Government funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Municipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sources. (5)	Totals. (6)	Government funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Municipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sources. (11)	Totals. (12)	Government funds. (13)	Board funds. (14)	Municipal funds. (15)
Inspection	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	56,379	...	...	14,920	789	72,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,686	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	19,664	...	...	680	...	20,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,260	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,634	...	...
Totals	76,043	...	...	15,600	789	92,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,580	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ..	2,58,854	...	...	25,268	175	2,84,297	...	7,892	...	2,024	1,760	11,176	1,77,739	...	...
Middle Schools. { English ..	41,334	...	...	2,465	24	43,823	1,000	...	6,484	2,013	...	9,497	88,665	...	...
{ Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ..	50,554	...	...	560	188	51,252	7,44,722	3,61,860	2,47,295	4,846	6,663	13,65,386	4,04,981	1,720	100
Totals ..	3,50,742	...	...	28,263	337	3,79,372	7,45,722	3,69,252	2,53,779	8,863	8,423	13,86,059	6,66,685	1,720	100
Special.															
Medical Schools ..	39,800	...	...	...	240	40,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ..	2,27,163	1,217	330	30	296	2,29,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,377	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,701	...	...
Agricultural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,825	...	...
Other Schools ..	14,954	...	...	...	...	14,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	2,81,917	1,217	330	30	536	2,84,030	...	304	...	...	73	377	5,068	...	...
Grand totals for females.	7,08,702	1,217	330	43,923	1,662	7,55,834	7,45,722	3,69,556	2,53,779	8,883	8,496	13,86,436	8,77,303	1,720	100
Grand totals for males ..	38,41,531	26,332	2,790	5,94,212	54,598	45,19,463	33,85,876	26,36,483	8,50,852	12,05,593	37,491	80,66,295	38,70,779	5,417	7,262
Grand totals for all ..	45,50,233	27,549	3,120	6,38,135	56,260	52,75,297	40,81,598	30,06,039	11,04,631	12,14,476	45,987	94,52,731	47,48,082	7,137	7,362

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education for Females*—cont.

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; and (3) Expenditure in Private unrecognized schools.

	Aided institutions--cont.			Recognized Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Totals. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Totals. (21)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand totals. (27)
Inspection	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,323	...	...	...	...	1,95,323
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,24,635	19,249	11,962	154	2,16,407	5,72,407
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,473	380	...	4,25,939	6,02,067	12,45,859
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,37,431	19,629	11,962	4,26,093	8,18,474	20,13,589
Arts Colleges	12,745	33,548	68,979	...	...	...	79,065	...	...	27,665	34,337	1,41,067
Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	300	11,888	19,448	...	...	...	26,924	...	...	980	11,888	39,792
Intermediate Colleges	1,325	3,400	11,359	...	...	...	6,634	...	...	1,326	3,400	11,359
Totals	14,370	48,836	99,786	...	...	...	1,12,623	...	...	29,970	49,625	1,92,218

SCHOOL EDUCATION:

General.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
General.													
High Schools	...	1,58,077	3,06,081	6,41,897	415	5,753	6,171	4,36,593	7,392	...	1,85,784	3,13,772	9,43,541
Middle Schools.	{ English	46,517	1,50,331	2,80,813	1,165	10,119	11,284	1,26,299	...	6,484	52,160	1,60,474	3,45,417
	{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	55,624	4,75,570	9,37,995	100	13,106	13,266	12,00,257	3,63,580	2,47,395	61,190	4,93,477	23,67,899
Totals	...	2,60,218	9,31,982	18,80,705	1,740	28,981	30,721	17,63,149	3,70,972	2,53,879	2,99,134	9,69,723	38,56,887
Special.													
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,800	...	...	...	240	40,040
Normal and Training Schools	...	1,187	71,300	2,25,864	...	...	...	3,80,540	1,217	380	1,217	71,596	4,54,900
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	82	75,869	81,652	...	...	...	5,701	...	...	82	75,869	81,652
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	9,825	...	...	...	9,825	...	...	...	...	9,825
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	480	31,982	37,580	...	...	...	20,022	304	...	480	32,035	52,861
Totals	...	1,749	1,79,151	3,54,938	...	...	...	4,55,955	1,521	330	1,779	1,79,760	6,39,345
Grand totals for females.	...	2,76,337	11,69,969	23,15,429	1,740	28,981	30,721	30,69,158	3,92,122	2,66,171	7,59,376	20,17,582	65,02,009
Grand totals for males	...	44,31,612	42,20,797	1,25,35,807	1,04,953	2,07,284	3,11,337	1,40,69,390	30,17,612	9,58,090	76,76,015	68,15,536	3,25,36,643
Grand totals for all	...	47,07,949	53,80,766	1,48,51,296	1,05,793	2,86,265	3,42,058	1,71,38,548	34,09,734	12,24,261	84,32,991	88,33,118	3,90,38,652

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.*						
Total population ...	17,801	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	..	13,780	20,870,749
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,070	65,737	37,833	540,442	132,424	99,497	14	8	...	1,806	878,831
Do. II ...	494	23,444	20,004	226,468	40,486	37,203	7	1	...	959	349,066
Do. III ...	540	17,112	17,411	163,102	23,240	21,780	13	3	...	687	243,888
Do. IV ...	555	13,046	16,903	123,544	14,595	14,458	5	4	...	427	183,537
Do. V ...	555	6,538	12,668	46,798	3,522	4,908	7	5	...	88	75,089
Middle—											
Class VI ...	418	3,555	8,529	18,367	882	1,962	...	9	...	28	33,750
Do. VII ...	363	2,904	7,724	13,278	464	1,342	3	4	1	51	26,134
Do. VIII ...	291	2,527	7,615	10,694	336	1,019	5	4	1	8	22,500
High—											
Class IX ...	30	1,448	6,425	7,318	158	711	2	...	...	1	16,092
Do. X ...	195	1,258	5,531	5,936	93	583	6	3	...	6	13,611
Do. XI ...	141	1,282	6,565	5,736	98	658	3	2	...	...	14,485
Totals ...	4,652	138,851	147,208	1,161,683	216,298	184,121	65	43	2	4,061	1,856,984
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	18	322	1,929	1,101	4	103	...	2	...	...	3,479
Second year ...	14	304	1,494	912	2	72	1	...	...	...	2,799
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	8	191	1,040	532	1	40	...	...	...	...	1,812
Fourth year ...	2	174	924	439	1	28	...	...	...	1	1,569
Fifth year ...	2	10	77	38	...	2	...	2	...	...	131
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	2	6	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges ...	...	...	220	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	267
Totals ...	46	1,007	5,692	3,070	8	251	1	4	...	1	10,080
Number of Scholars in recognized institutions.	4,698	139,858	152,900	1,164,753	216,306	184,372	66	47	2	4,062	1,867,064
Number of Scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	3,081	4,194	32,707	9,722	20,901	...	...	...	26	79,631
Grand totals ...	4,698	142,939	157,094	1,197,460	226,028	214,273	66	47	2	4,088	1,946,695

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—

Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holey, Jatapus, Kallar, Khond, Kaniyan, Kotas, Korajas Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nekaras, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambaikkaran, Panasa, Peermalai Kallars, Reli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyen, Valaiyan, Valluvan Yerukula, Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.*						
Total population ...	16,968	670,469	732,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	406	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
<i>Secondary Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,655	10,460	13,887	78,591	3,876	10,310	5	22	...	348	119,156
Do. II ...	668	4,482	6,212	22,006	1,106	2,896	1	12	...	107	37,490
Do. III ...	587	3,852	4,586	14,723	598	1,659	3	10	...	73	26,091
Do. IV ...	559	3,254	2,936	9,113	416	806	3	11	...	48	17,141
Do. V ...	501	2,558	1,216	4,142	199	221	1	7	...	41	8,886
Middle—											
Class VI ...	393	1,681	361	1,089	100	98	...	6	...	35	3,763
Do. VII ...	318	1,282	162	543	75	35	...	1	...	21	2,437
Do. VIII ...	259	1,072	109	420	62	28	1	4	...	18	1,973
High—											
Class IX ...	4	316	40	165	8	8	1	...	...	...	542
Do. X ...	99	226	32	144	8	4	...	1	...	...	514
Do. XI ...	103	236	31	99	7	5	...	3	...	...	484
Totals ...	5,146	29,419	29,572	131,035	6,455	16,070	15	78	...	687	218,477
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	18	98	20	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	165
Second year ...	28	63	14	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	126
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	10	41	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Fourth year ...	9	23	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fifth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	65	225	41	72	1	2	...	1	...	...	407
Number of Scholars in recognized institutions.	5,211	29,644	29,613	131,107	6,456	16,072	15	79	...	687	218,884
Number of Scholars in unrecognized institutions ...	...	171	116	723	476	1,794	4	...	...	...	3,284
Grand totals ...	5,211	29,815	29,729	131,830	6,932	17,866	19	79	...	687	222,168

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—

Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Haddi, Khonda, Korajas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraya, Reli, Todas, Tottiyen, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools ...	18	56	20	312	21	16	...	...	...	...	443
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	25	121	522	357	...	14	...	...	...	...	1,039
Normal and Training Schools ...	1	1,598	2,431	3,039	492	702	...	...	...	10	8,273
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2	17	174	89	...	4	...	...	...	...	286
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	27	983	131	753	85	202	...	1	...	9	2,191
Commercial Schools ...	93	153	859	362	38	86	...	...	...	1	1,592
Agricultural Schools ...	...	47	7	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	109
Reformatory Schools ...	1	27	5	177	13	38	...	...	...	...	261
Schools for Defectives ...	6	113	4	35	4	6	...	...	...	...	168
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	14	2,887	1,452	61	32	...	...	...	...	4,446
Totals ...	173	3,129	7,040	6,629	716	1,100	...	1	...	20	18,808
COLLEGES.											
Law ...	...	22	672	187	...	11	...	...	...	...	892
Medicine ...	12	75	256	149	1	6	...	...	...	...	499
Education ...	1	34	153	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	223
Engineering ...	5	24	162	46	...	11	...	2	...	...	250
Agriculture ...	...	3	27	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	48
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	8	17	16	...	12	2	...	...	...	55
Veterinary Science ...	2	6	26	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	74
Totals ...	20	172	1,313	477	2	53	2	2	...	...	2,041
Grand totals ...	193	3,301	8,853	7,106	718	1,153	2	3	...	20	20,849

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Chris- tians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brah- mans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Medical Schools ...	3	22	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Normal and Training Schools ...	89	1,103	47	368	17	78	...	...	...	2	1,704
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	48	738	26	98	91	2	...	...	...	1	1,004
Commercial Schools ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	19	1	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	39
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	14	84	490	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Totals ...	160	1,967	569	539	113	80	...	...	...	3	3,431
COLLEGES.											
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	8	22	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Totals ...	8	22	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Grand totals ...	168	1,989	572	547	113	80	...	...	...	3	3,472

VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.	Possessing no degree.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ...	...	143	299	712	34	...	1	124	579	1,188	704	1,892
Local Board and Municipal ...	...	685	6,453	15,061	839	9	5	1,302	3,686	22,538	5,002	27,540
Aided ...	19	926	6,152	8,693	227	9	15	5,987	25,686	16,017	31,697	47,714
Unaided ...	...	25	173	369	12	...	1	453	2,520	579	2,977	3,556
Totals ...	19	1,779	13,077	24,835	612	18	22	7,869	32,471	40,322	40,380	80,702
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	5	57	10	1	5	2	2	2	10	78	16	94
Local Board and Municipal ...	61	368	38	15	90	2	12	8	108	572	180	702
Aided ...	47	560	251	47	133	4	11	68	187	1,038	270	1,308
Unaided ...	2	29	15	3	5	...	2	8	11	54	21	75
Totals ...	115	1,014	314	66	233	8	27	86	316	1,742	437	2,179
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	120	213	38	1	42	6	7	10	64	414	87	501
Local Board and Municipal ...	516	815	92	21	251	29	79	40	367	1,695	515	2,210
Aided ...	985	1,549	448	95	450	73	268	110	828	3,527	1,279	4,806
Unaided ...	4	5	4	...	1	...	4	...	5	14	9	23
Totals ...	1,625	2,582	582	117	744	108	358	160	1,264	5,650	1,890	7,540
Grand totals ...	1,759	5,375	13,973	25,018	1,589	134	407	8,115	34,051	47,714	42,707	90,421

VII.—European Education.

Total, European population	Males. 17,301 Females. 16,968 Total. 34,269				Percentage to European population of those at school. Males. 29.3 Females. 30.9 Total. 30.1.						
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	12	2,331	2,010	137	87	56	1,85,040	...	1,28,551	1,16,840	4,30,431
Middle Schools ...	10	1,114	968	286	60	18	40,547	...	10,452	45,078	96,077
Primary Schools ...	13	1,292	1,130	575	49	17	17,415	...	6,260	36,258	59,933
Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,173	...	...	...	2,173
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,974	...	...	...	10,974
Totals ...	35	4,737	4,108	998	196	91	2,56,149	...	1,45,263	1,98,176	5,99,588
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	20	2,705	2,419	449	177	68	1,46,390	...	93,399	1,22,592	3,62,381
Middle Schools ...	19	2,201	1,864	676	104	45	54,041	...	28,407	1,03,592	1,86,040
Primary Schools ...	11	548	528	204	28	13	9,767	...	6,505	22,304	38,576
Training Schools ...	2	45	38	...	10	...	20,375	...	1,187	6,061	27,623
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	54	56	...	2	2	450	...	...	1,837	2,287
Commercial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	1	14	14	...	1	...	10,116	...	139	3,570	13,825
Totals ...	54	5,567	4,919	1,329	322	128	2,41,139	...	1,29,637	2,59,956	6,30,732
Grand totals for Institutions	89	10,304	9,027	2,327	518	219	4,97,288	...	2,74,900	4,58,132	12,30,320

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,27,453 spent by the Public Works Department.
Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

- (i) Boarding charges in Hostels. (ii) Scholarships in European Schools.
(iii) Expenditure on European Scholarship Examination.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
Arts and Science—												
D. Litt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A.	10	58	68	10	17	27	5	...	5	1	...	1
M. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours) ...	139	...	139	119	...	119	3	...	3	3	...	3
B.A. (Pass)	1,135	626	1,831	628	271	899	67	11	78	56	10	66
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law ...	...	12	12	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	342	99	441	283	48	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	58	...	58	28	...	28	2	...	2	...	...	...
L.M.S. (Madras) ...	36	...	36	17	...	17	3	...	3	2	...	2
M.C. P. & S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S. F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.H. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	17	...	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	25	...	25	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.E., B.T. & L.T. ...	103	221	324	64	122	186	40	12	52	24	11	35
Commerce—												
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	13	...	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts ...	3,462	1,898	5,360	1,003	674	1,677	116	108	224	78	45	123
Intermediate in Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching ...	656	...	656	552	...	552	122	...	122	117	...	117
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation, School Final, etc.	13,203	346	13,549	13,160	339	13,499	338	1	339	338	...	338
European High School	82	...	82	51	...	51	84	1	85	51	1	52
Cambridge Senior ...	17	15	32	11	3	14	18	4	22	10	1	11
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior ...	45	...	45	31	...	31	19	...	19	13	...	13
European Middle ...	132	1	133	48	...	48	147	1	148	86	...	86
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular { Higher. ...	2,105	...	2,105	1,321	...	1,321	657	...	657	469	...	469
Lower. ...	3,531	...	3,531	1,840	...	1,840	394	...	394	212	...	212
At Art Schools—												
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	104	346	450	96	238	334	...	16	16	...	11	11
Engineering Schools ...	73	484	557	44	191	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	186	941	1,127	103	566	669	33	289	322	20	207	227
Commercial Schools ...	1,200	7,391	8,591	522	2,668	3,190	45	52	97	20	13	33
Agricultural Schools ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Examinations not conducted by the University for—</i>												
Civil Engineering ...	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Engineering ...	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Subordinates ...	89	...	89	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Subordinates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Certificate of Proficiency in Agriculture ...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25

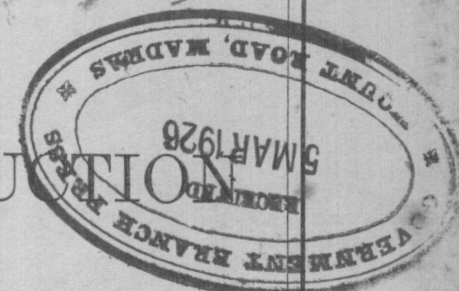
VOLUME I

MADRAS

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1925



REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

VOLUME I.

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Dated 17th October 1925.

R.O.C. No. 149 F/25.

From

R. G. GRIEVE, ESQ., M.A., F.R.G.S.,

ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George, Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in this Presidency during the year 1924-25.

2. *Events of the year.*—During the year under review the officers of the department, with the assistance of the officers of the Revenue Department, undertook the important task of conducting an elementary education survey in all taluks of the Presidency (excluding the Agency Tracts and outlying hill areas) as an essential preliminary to the working out of a comprehensive programme for the expansion of elementary education, of which mention is made in sub-paragraph (iv). The working and improvement of other schemes already introduced, such as the Madras University Act of 1923 and the Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service, Manual Training and Medical Inspection of Schools, formed important items of the work of the department during the year.

(i) *Reorganization of the Law College*.—In March 1924 the committee appointed by Government to report on the work of the Law College, Madras, submitted their report to Government. The committee considered that the College, apart from its being undermanned, was organized on sound lines except in two respects: (i) no provision was made to

enable the leading members of the Bar to be in touch with and to join in the work of instruction and (ii) sufficient distinction was not made between tutorial and professional work. To remedy these defects the following suggestions were made: (a) that the lecturing and tutorial work in the College should be correlated; (b) that students should have the benefit of special lectures delivered by lawyers of eminence in particular branches of study; (c) that the staff of Assistant Professors should be sufficiently strengthened in order to make the classes as small as possible and to make an approach to the tutorial system prevailing in English Universities, and (d) that the Assistant Professors should, in addition to lecturing work, help and guide the students in small batches during the hours allotted for library work.

In G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924, Government, in accepting the foregoing suggestions, sanctioned the institution of special lectures on important subjects of law by leading members of the profession, the selection of lecturers to be made by the College council. Sanction was also accorded to the employment in the College with effect from 1st January 1925 of 12 Assistant Lecturers on a pay of Rs. 200 a month in lieu of the staff of Professors and Assistant Professors hitherto employed. The Assistant Lecturers will be nominated by the College council from among junior legal practitioners of not more than six years' standing at the Bar. In pursuance of the above Government Order the staff was reorganized with effect from 1st January 1925.

(ii) *Revision of Codes, etc.*—(a) The revised (sixth) edition of the Madras Educational Rules was completed and approved by Government in G.O. No. 121, Law (Education), dated 24th July 1924.

(b) The revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Code of Regulations for European Schools and the Inspection Code was undertaken, and, in the case of the last two Codes, brought near completion.

(c) The Regulations and Syllabuses for European Schools were revised, approved by Government in G.O. No. 1625, dated 21st October 1924, and introduced with effect from 1st January 1925.

(iii) *S.S.L.C. Scheme in European Schools.*—Proposals for the introduction of a S.S.L.C. scheme in European Schools were formulated in the course of the year.

(iv) *Survey of Elementary Education.*—The survey of elementary education commenced last year was proceeded with and its scope extended. The object of the survey was to obtain full and accurate information regarding the educational facilities existing at present in the rural tracts, as the essential preliminary to the working out of a comprehensive scheme of elementary education. The statistics based on the census figures of the territorial units known as survey villages cannot be relied upon for the purpose, since a village regarded as a survey unit is a purely artificial creation, the boundaries of which have been determined by revenue, administrative and local considerations which have no relation to educational problems. The suitable unit for educational purposes is a centre of population, and particulars about the number and location of such centres in each village and their educational facilities must form the basis for any educational programme.

In order therefore to determine the lines on which an intensive educational survey of the Presidency might be conducted, a special officer was appointed, as stated in last year's report, towards the close of the last official year to survey the Saidapet taluk. The work was completed in May 1924 and the survey of all the taluks in the Presidency on the lines of the model survey was thereupon conducted by the Inspecting Officers of the department in co-operation with the Revenue Officers. The population centres and schools in each taluk were marked with the help of drawing-masters, in the taluk outline maps supplied for the purpose by the Director of Survey, and registers have been prepared giving the detailed information required for framing schemes of educational expansion.

The scrutiny of the survey records was taken up in February 1925 and reports on the results of the survey are being compiled.

(v) *Conference on European Education.*—A conference to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency was held on 30th January 1925 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Knapp and was attended by representatives of managements of schools and others interested in European education. It was decided at this conference to undertake the survey of the position of European and Anglo-Indian education in the Presidency with a view to ascertaining the needs of the community in each area of the

Presidency and the particular kind and standard of education required, as such a survey would, it was hoped, furnish materials for the consideration of the question of co-ordination of efforts by the different managements with a view to ensuring that the funds devoted to European education are expended to the best advantage of the community as a whole. A preliminary examination was carried out by the Inspector of European Schools before the end of the year.

3. *Legislative Council.*—Keen interest in educational matters was again shown at the meetings of the Council during the course of the year under review. A very large number of questions dealing with every aspect and sphere of education were asked, while in debates on demands for supplementary grants and in the budget debate evidence of the attention which educational questions arouse was apparent in the course of the debates. As regards the University, questions were asked on such matters as the reorganization of the Law College, the progress made with the Andhra University scheme and the accommodation in the Presidency College. A number of questions relating to European education were asked, particularly with reference to the admission of Indian pupils in European schools and to the fees payable by them in such schools. With regard to educational facilities for members of the depressed classes and their admission into schools a large number of questions were put, while the special interests of the Muhammadan community were voiced in questions regarding the higher education of Muhammadans, provision for Urdu, special arrangements for Mappilla education and the like. Other questions on education related to such various matters as the provincialization and standardization of salaries, the insertion of a conscience clause in the Grant-in-Aid Code, compulsory education and provision for the education of special classes such as the Nambudris.

Two important debates were held during the course of the year. The first in October 1924 was with reference to a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1·6 lakhs for the expansion of elementary education. This demand, which was agreed to, led to a full debate on the general question of the expansion of elementary education. A second debate in December 1924 was in connexion with a supplementary grant for the University. Out of the demand for this grant there arose a debate on the working of the University of Madras under the new Act. In the budget debate, in the general

discussion preceding the voting of demands under particular heads speakers by their reference to education indicated how widespread is the interest which problems connected therewith arouse. Vocational education, the expansion of elementary education, the pay of teachers and the particular problems relating to Muhammadan education and the depressed classes are some of the topics which were dwelt on by the speakers. As regards the particular head of 31. Education, a portion of the time allotted was devoted to a consideration of various questions relating to European education which were dealt with in detail by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the portfolio. As regards Indian education, the time available was almost entirely taken up by further debates on the affairs of the University of Madras and in regard to the question of a first-grade college on the West Coast. In respect of this last point the representatives from Malabar pressed the claims of Palghat and shortly afterwards Government passed orders agreeing to raise the college in that place to the first grade.

4. *General Statistics*—(a) *Numerical.*—The number of public institutions rose from 41,541 to 44,309, i.e., by 2,768 and their strength from 1,976,647 to 2,105,695, i.e., by 129,048, the increase representing 6·6 per cent and 6·5 per cent, respectively, against 7 per cent and 7·2 per cent in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the number of private institutions (from 3,323 to 3,169; their attendance also decreased from 93,941 to 87,489).

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 2,614 or by 5·8 per cent and their strength by 122,596 or by 5·9 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 5·2, being 8·3 in the case of boys and 2·1 in the case of girls, against 4·9 for the whole population and 7·9 for boys and 2·0 for girls in the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of institutions in municipal areas (from 3,826 to 3,881) as also in their strength (from 393,781 to 405,358). There was likewise an increase in the number of schools in non-municipal areas as well as in their strength. The percentages of the institutions and scholars in municipal areas to the total number of institutions and scholars were 8·2 and 18·5, respectively, against 8·5 and 19·0, respectively, in 1923-24. As stated in the last year's report the apparent fall in institutions and scholars in municipal areas is due to the increase

in the number of institutions and their strength in non-municipal areas.

(b) *Financial*.—There were, on 31st March 1925, 43,341 elementary and primary schools for boys and girls with 1,898,436 pupils against 40,590 schools with 1,771,692 pupils in the previous year.

Expenditure on these schools was Rs. 141.14 lakhs against Rs. 127.40 lakhs in 1923-24 and the average cost of a primary school and that of a pupil was Rs. 325-3-2 and Rs. 7-9-7, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 313-3-1 and Rs. 7-5-7.

The number of boys' elementary and primary (European) schools rose from 37,718 to 40,353 and their strength from 1,580,197 to 1,697,155. Their total cost was Rs. 117.47 lakhs and the average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 7-1-0.

The number of elementary schools for Indian boys rose from 37,708 to 40,340, the number of pupils reading in them from 1,579,147 to 1,695,863 and their total cost from Rs. 104.06 lakhs to Rs. 116.87 lakhs. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-0-6 against Rs. 6-11-8 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on education rose during the year from Rs. 370.01 lakhs to Rs. 390.39 lakhs. The increase was contributed by both public and private funds. The proportion which public funds and private funds bore to total expenditure remained the same as last year, viz., 56 and 44 per cent.

The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 275.37 lakhs to Rs. 293.97 lakhs, towards which increase public funds alone contributed more than Rs. 13 lakhs, the increase being noticeable chiefly in the case of elementary schools. The amounts spent by local bodies on their own schools showed an increase of over Rs. 9 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 94.64 lakhs to Rs. 96.42 lakhs, the increase being under boarding charges in hostels attached to educational institutions.

The budget estimate for the year under "Education" was Rs. 173.65 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 172.12 lakhs. The actuals under this head were Rs. 169.88 lakhs.

Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on

Government buildings and on colleges and schools not controlled by this department, Provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 8.08 lakhs, and Rs. 192.89 lakhs, against Rs. 8.33 lakhs and Rs. 185.87 lakhs, respectively, in the year previous.

The increase in charges was mainly due to an increase in the Provincial subsidies paid to local bodies. Provincial subsidies to local bodies including the amounts placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils towards elementary education rose by 6 lakhs to Rs. 87.61 lakhs.

5. *Controlling agencies and personnel*.—*Direction*.—Mr. R. Littlehailes, the permanent Director of Public Instruction, was in charge of the Department from the commencement of the year till 24th May 1924 and again from 19th June 1924 to 6th February 1925 when he handed over charge to me on his appointment as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. During the period from 24th May to 19th June 1924, Mr. Littlehailes was a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly and during his absence I was in charge of the office, filling a temporary post of Additional Deputy Director.

In May 1924, Mr. Littlehailes attended the University Conference held at Simla. In July, he visited Palghat and Coimbatore, in August, Chidambaram, in September, Anantapur and Penukonda, in October, Tanjore, Kurantattangudi, Karaikudi, Tiruppattūr, Sivaganga and Manamadura and in December, Cuddalore. In February 1925, I visited Kanadukathan, Pallattur, Karaikudi, Sivaganga, Madura and Pasumalai and in March, Chingleput, Chidambaram and Vellore.

Inspection.—There was no change under "Inspection" during the year under review except that a post of Personal Assistant in the Deputy Inspectors' cadre which was sanctioned temporarily in September 1923 to assist the District Educational Officer, Kistna, was continued during the year under report, pending a decision as to the bifurcation of the Kistna district, as far as education is concerned. With the expansion of elementary education a strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency will be necessary.

Higher educational services and their personnel.—(a) *Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch)*.—Out of the 53 posts in the Indian Educational Service, eight were held in abeyance, viz., three posts of District Educational Officers, the Head-mastership of the Central High School, Mercara, the

Professorship of Technical Chemistry in the College of Engineering, the Principalships of Tellicherry and Mangalore Colleges and the Junior Professorship of English in the Presidency College. In addition, the following Indian Educational Service posts were vacant at the end of the year under review:—Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, Principal, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, Principal, Government College, Coimbatore, Inspector of European Schools, Additional Professor of English and Professor of Geology in the Presidency College, Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering.

Messrs. P. Shankunni, G. L. Lobo and C. K. Krishnaswami Pillai continued to officiate in posts included in the Indian Educational Service and Messrs. H. Parameswaran, T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar and L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar were appointed to officiate in that Service during the year.

Mr. W. H. James after having served in the College of Engineering for about 23 years retired on proportionate pension with effect from 4th July 1924.

Mr. H. B. Matthews who joined the department as Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering in the College of Engineering in November 1915 and served for just over five years, proceeded on leave in February 1921 and was invalided from service in November 1924.

(b) *The Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch).*—The number of posts in the Madras Educational Service was 49 during the year as against 47 in the previous year, a post having been created with effect from 1st July 1924 by the conversion into a Madras Educational Service post of one in the Subordinate Educational Service (Collegiate Branch) in the Training College, Rajahmundry, and another post of Arabic Professor in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras, with effect from 1st March 1925.

There were the following temporary posts in the cadre at the end of the year:—three posts of District Educational Officer, Professorship of Technical Chemistry in the College of Engineering, Principalships of Mangalore and Tellicherry Colleges, and Junior Professorship of English, Presidency College. The post of Assistant Inspector of European Schools continued to be in abeyance during the year. Mr. W. O. Fonseca held the special post created in place of a Madras Educational Service appointment sanctioned for the Reformatory and Senior Certified School, Chingleput. The

following posts were vacant at the end of the year:—Additional Professorship to assist the Principal of the Presidency College, Arabic Professor, Muhammadan College, and a District Educational Officer.

Messrs. T. K. Duraiswami Ayyar and S. Appaswami Ayyar were confirmed in the Madras Educational Service during the year.

(c) *Indian Educational Service (Women's Branch).*—There were 13 posts in the Indian Educational Service as in the previous year. The post of Deputy Directress continued to be held in abeyance during the period under review.

Miss J. H. Ross, Officiating Professor of Physics in Queen Mary's College, resigned her appointment from 1st September 1924. Miss Karney, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and Mrs. Ewart, Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore, proceeded on leave during the year. In consequence three posts in the Indian Educational Service were held in abeyance and in lieu of these three temporary posts in the Madras Educational Service were created. Miss Lowe, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, went on leave with effect from 10th March 1925 and her post had not been filled up by the close of the official year. Miss Gunther continued to officiate in the Indian Educational Service throughout the year.

(d) *Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch).*—Mrs. Bartels, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Vizagapatam Girls' Range, was invalided. One of the three posts of Assistant Inspectresses in the Madras Educational Service was thus abolished with reference to G.O. No. 75, Law (Education), dated 17th January 1924, with effect from the date of retirement of Mrs. Bartels (30th August 1924) and a post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress in the Subordinate Educational Service was created instead.

Mrs. Martin, Assistant Inspectress, Madras Girls' Range, in the Madras Educational Service went on leave for 6 months from 3rd December 1924 and the post of Assistant Inspectress in the Madras Educational Service was held in abeyance during the period of her absence on leave and a temporary post of Sub-Assistant Inspectress in the Subordinate Educational Service was created instead.

Miss Philipsz and Miss Nallamuthu Ammal, lecturers, Lady Willingdon Training College, were deputed to England during the year under review, the former for a period of one year to undergo a course in education and the latter for a

period of three years to undergo a post-graduate course in Economics and History.

(e) *Other appointments.*—The appointment of Miss Fearn as Woman Specialist in Physical Instruction was extended for a further period of three years from 7th January 1925 and her pay was fixed at Rs. 400—25—450.

6. *University and Collegiate Education*—(a) *The Madras University Act, 1923.*—The first meeting of the Senate under the new Act was held on 4th April 1924, when the statutes and ordinances prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Syndicate were generally accepted. The assent of His Excellency, the Chancellor, to the statutes was accorded in letter Mis. No. 830, dated the 22nd May 1924, from the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department.

The Vice-Chancellor continued to exercise for a period of six months from 5th March 1924 all the powers exercisable by the Syndicate and Senate under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and the regulations framed thereunder, in so far as they had not been transferred to the new Senate and Syndicate. The Academic Council met for the first time on the 18th August 1924 and the Council of Affiliated Colleges on the 9th August 1924.

(b) The Syndicate, at its meeting held on the 2nd August 1924, appointed Mr. William McLean, M.A., B.L., as Registrar of the University, and he took charge of his office as from 11th November 1924.

(c) During the year under review, 266 pages of the Tamil Lexicon containing 7,511 words in all relating to the first two letters of the Tamil alphabet were published as Part I of Volume I of the Lexicon. It is expected that the Lexicon will consist of four volumes of two parts each.

(d) In July 1924 Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to appoint for the Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library an Advisory Committee consisting of six members, exclusive of the Director who is ex-officio member and President.

(e) The third session of the All-India Oriental Conference was held in Madras on the 22nd December 1924 and the two following days.

(f) *The University Training Corps.*—The organization of the Fifth (Madras) Battalion of the University Training Corps continued as in the previous year. A Band was formed for the first time in August 1924, this unit being supplied by the National Theosophical College, Adyar. All

eight companies were at full strength throughout the year and there were numerous applicants for all vacancies. The Corps was in consequence enabled to enrol recruits of considerably higher physical standard than in previous years. The success of the Annual Camp held at Bangalore in June 1924, the stimulus of the Naval and Military Tournament at Madras in January 1925, the general popularity of the Corps, the keenness of the Company officers and the efficiency and hard work of the Administrative Commandant, Captain F. Maxwell Lawford, and the permanent staff, combined to make the year's training more satisfactory than that of any preceding year.

The annual musketry training of the year showed a considerable improvement compared with that of last year. The number who should have fired in 1923-24 was 344. Of these 108 were "not exercised" for various reasons. In the year under review the number who should have fired was 341 and the number who were "not exercised" was reduced to 41 of whom no less than 19 belonged to the Trichinopoly Colleges, which re-opened three months late owing to the floods and cholera. The number of first-class shots in the battalion has risen from 23.6 to 55 per cent, and that of second-class shots has decreased from 46 per cent to 25 per cent, but the number of third-class shots has risen from 0.27 per cent to 4.2 per cent.

(g) The following affiliations and recognitions were granted during the year under review :—

(i) The further recognition of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, in Branch iii-A (History Economics and Politics) of the B.A. Honours Degree courses ;

(ii) The further affiliation of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, in Group i (Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry) of the Intermediate courses and Group (i)—Mathematics—of the B.A. Degree courses ;

(iii) The further affiliation of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, in Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics, etc., of the B.A. Degree courses ;

(iv) The further affiliation of the National College, Trichinopoly, in Group (iv)—Psychology, Ethics, etc., and Group (v)—History and Economics—of the B.A. Degree courses ;

(v) The further affiliation of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle, in Group (i) of the Intermediate courses ;

(vi) The affiliation of the Government Medical College, Vizagapatam, in the first M.B. & B.S. or L.M. & S. course only;

(vii) The recognition of the National High School, Adyar, as a second-grade college to provide instruction in Groups (i) and (iii) of the Intermediate courses;

(viii) The further recognition of Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, in Groups (i) and (ii) of the Intermediate courses.

(ix) The further affiliation of the Government College, Coimbatore, in Group (ii) of the Intermediate courses;

(h) The number of first-grade colleges for men rose from 17 to 19 in consequence of the affiliation in B.A. courses of the National College, Trichinopoly, and the Hindu College, Tinnevely. Their strength rose from 6,659 to 7,576. Out of these, 452 were undergoing Honours Courses—217 in the Presidency College, 117 in the Madras Christian College, 106 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and 12 in Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Besides these, there were 23 students undertaking post-graduate courses—18 in the Presidency College and 5 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The number of second-grade colleges for men fell from 22 to 21, as a result of the National College, Trichinopoly, and the Hindu College, Tinnevely, becoming first-grade colleges and the opening of College classes in the National High School, Adyar. The strength in these institutions fell from 2,269 to 2,237.

There were in arts colleges for men, both first and second grade, 9,813 students against 8,928 in the previous year.

Details regarding Women's Colleges are given separately under "Women's Education."

(i) The number of Oriental Colleges rose from 16 to 19, owing to the opening of the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram, and the V.D.A. Sanskrit College, Karkal: there was also an increase in their strength from 249 to 267.

(j) The number of professional colleges for men remained the same. Their strength fell from 2,279 to 2,041, the decrease being mainly due to the fall in the strength of the Law College from 1,005 to 892. The strength of the Law College in 1923-24 was, however, abnormal, being due to the admission in the B.L. Class, without passing the F.L. Examination, of all students who had taken the first year's

class in 1922-23, this course being necessitated by the cancellation of the results of the F.L. Examination. This year for the first time in the annals of the Law College and the University a lady student was admitted into the College.

(k) The L.T. Class attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, continued during the year, the number of students trained being 51. The cost was met from Provincial funds as in previous years.

(l) The number of professional colleges not under the control of the Educational Department remained the same, their strength being 676 as against 677 last year.

7. *Secondary education.*—The number of public Secondary Schools for Indian boys rose from 494 to 506; 17 new schools were opened and 5 schools were closed or classed as private. Of the newly opened schools, 4 were under Local Boards, 3 under Municipal Boards and the remaining 10 under private management. The Board Middle Schools at Kodala and Padmapur in the Ganjam district and the school at Chinnalapatti in the Madura district were closed. The Sattilingam Naicker's School at Cocanada and J. K. Middle School, Penukonda, were classed as private institutions.

Twenty-six schools opened forms higher than the third during the year—Government—1, Municipal—1, Local Board—17, aided—6, and unaided—1.

The total strength of public Secondary Schools for boys rose from 155,140 to 156,384 or by 1.1 per cent. The number of girls reading in them was 2,338. The number of teachers employed in them rose from 8,183 to 8,254.

Three hundred and thirty institutions, against 317 last year, presented pupils for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination which was held in 314 centres. The number of candidates who sat for the Public Examinations rose from 13,026 to 14,149. Of these 9,434 were first-year students; 4,715 supplementary candidates; 354 were private candidates and 347 were girls.

Seventy-three pupils belonging to the depressed classes were admitted to the examination without payment of fees and 17 of these were declared eligible for entering upon a University course of studies. There was this year, as last, a marked increase in the number of candidates taking Science and Commercial subjects, the figures being 7,785 and 2,068 for Science (Physics, Chemistry and Botany) and Commercial subjects, as against 7,119 and 1,498, respectively, in the previous year.

The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 63.80 lakhs to Rs. 65.61 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 27 per cent, fees 53 per cent and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 27, 59 and 14. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 41.37 as against Rs. 43.01 in the previous year and each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 24.04. Fees met 52 per cent of the total cost in Municipal and Board Schools and 63 per cent in Aided Schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 52 and 65.

8. *Elementary education.*—In pursuance of the provisions of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 two municipalities introduced compulsion in 1924-25 in addition to the thirteen municipalities in which it had already been introduced. The question of the introduction of compulsion in the City of Madras was under consideration. The reports received from the District Educational Officers in regard to the working of the schemes of compulsion already in operation showed some progress.

During the year under report two more Government girls' schools were transferred to the management of local bodies in conformity with the policy of Government to withdraw from the direct control of elementary schools. The proposal to transfer the Government Muhammadan Elementary Schools in the City to the Madras Corporation to which reference was made in last year's report was not given effect to during the year.

With a view to accelerating the progress of elementary education in rural areas, Government as a preliminary measure sanctioned subsidies to fifty Taluk Boards which levied the education cess, towards the opening of 825 schools for boys in villages with a population of 1,000 and over unprovided with schools. Sanction was also accorded to the opening of schools in 14 centres of population in the Saidapet taluk, which were found to be in need of schools, as a result of the educational survey, so as to facilitate the introduction of universal elementary education in that area. A total subsidy of Rs. 1,61,504 was distributed among the Taluk Boards, 1924-25, towards the cost of the new schools, while the ultimate recurring liability thrown on Provincial funds is Rs. 2,44,572.

During the year under report sanction was also accorded to the levy of the education cess under section 34 of the

Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 in the area under the jurisdiction of six Taluk Boards and three Municipalities (vide Appendix). Government have requested the other local bodies to consider the question of the levy of the education cess in the areas under their jurisdiction.

In accordance with the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 Government decided to contribute to the elementary education fund under the control of all local authorities that have constituted an Elementary Education Fund under section 32 of the Act the actual recurring expenditure incurred from Provincial funds in 1920-21 on the maintenance of elementary schools, irrespective of the question of the levy of the education cess. The system of the payment of subsidies to local bodies in monthly instalments was introduced with effect from 1st April 1924.

The payment of subsidies covering one-half of the cost of the temporary allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to teachers employed in elementary schools under the management of local bodies was continued on the conditions mentioned in the previous reports and a sum of Rs. 4,02,293 was paid for the purpose. During the year, Government also sanctioned the payment of grants on the post-payment system amounting to Rs. 47,954 towards the construction of elementary school buildings under the management of local bodies.

The number of public elementary schools for boys rose from 37,708 to 40,340, i.e., by 7 per cent and their strength from 1,579,147 to 1,695,863 or by 7.4 per cent. All agencies, except those classed as unaided, contributed to this increase. The number of part-time and night schools increased by 713. The percentage of male pupils to the male population for the Presidency was 7.1 against 6.6 in the previous year, the percentage varying from 10.3 in Madras to 4.1 in Salem and 1.8 in the Vizagapatam Agency.

The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 67,128 to 72,074 or by 7.4 per cent while the number of trained men among them increased from 30,393 to 34,168 or by 12.4 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers rose from 45 to 47. There were in all 16,532 schools run by teacher-managers containing 5,417 trained teachers against 4,962 such teachers in 15,881 schools in the previous year.

The number of school buildings constructed during the year for the accommodation of elementary schools was 569 of which 82 were for schools under public management.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for Indian boys rose from Rs. 104.06 lakhs to Rs. 116.87 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 7 per cent and other sources 18 per cent, being the same percentages as in the previous year. The following amounts were placed at the disposal of District Educational Councils for payment of grants-in-aid to elementary schools:—

For teaching grants Rs. 29,75,000 as against 28,00,000 in 1923-24.

Building grants Rs. 43,150 as against Rs. 95,493 in 1923-24.

Furniture and equipment grants Rs. 16,850 as against Rs. 18,114 in 1923-24.

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7-0-6 against Rs. 6-11-8 in the previous year. The cost per pupil in a Government school was Rs. 9-13-11, in a Board school Rs. 9-5-11 and in an aided school Rs. 5-9-9. Fees met .04 per cent of the expenditure in Government schools, 1.5 per cent in Board schools and 11.8 per cent in aided schools.

9. *Special education.*—(a) During the year under review, the number of Government Training Schools for Masters fell from 64 to 63, owing to the amalgamation of the Government Secondary Training School at Tiruvālor with the Government Higher Elementary Training School at Tanjore. Their strength, however, increased from 6,148 to 6,167.

The Lower Elementary Training School at Malappuram was raised to the Higher Elementary Grade with effect from 1st July 1924, under the sanction conveyed in G.O. No. 648, Law (Education), dated 29th April 1924.

The temporary secondary training classes attached to the Higher Elementary Training schools at Nellore, Dindigul, Tinnevely, Bellary and Guntūr were continued during the year.

The temporary secondary training classes attached to the P.R. College, Cocanada, Noble College, Masulipatam, Thirthapathi High School, Ambāsamudram, and S.P.G. High School, Nandyal, were also continued, the total number of students trained in them during the year being 115 as against 90 in the previous year.

The number of aided training schools for masters increased by 1 bringing the total up to 20. Their strength rose from 1,658 to 1,719, the increase being mainly due to the opening

of the Sri Minakshi Oriental Training College for Pundits at Chidambaram.

(b) Mention was made in last year's report of the policy of gradually abolishing the sessional schools, except where their retention was necessary for backward and depressed classes. In pursuance of this policy 8 sessional schools in the districts of Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, Chingleput, North Arcot, Ramnad and Malabar were closed during the year under report leaving at work 17 sessional schools with 396 scholars (including Government Sessional School at Parlakimedi) as against 24 schools with 547 scholars in the previous year.

(c) There was again a marked decline in the strength of the Institute of Commerce, Madras, and of the School of Commerce, Calicut, during the year under review. The number on rolls dropped from 201 to 145 in the former, and from 213 to 141 in the latter. The decrease in strength is reported to be due to (1) the change in the dates of the main examinations from April to November, (2) the attendance not being compulsory and the consequent indifference of the students as regards attendance as soon as they have acquired a rudimentary knowledge of the subjects taught, and (3) the springing up of new institutions in other parts of the Presidency.

The temporary recognition granted to the Kanara School of Commerce was extended for another year. Temporary recognition for two years was accorded to the Kalyanam's Institute of Commerce, Madura, as a special school for imparting instruction in typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, theory and practice of commerce, and banking. The Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce showed a considerable fall in strength, the number on rolls dropping from 109 to 27 in the course of the year. The closure of the school is under the consideration of the management. The school maintained by the Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association, Madras, continued to do useful work.

(d) The two Government certified schools at Chingleput and Ranipet continued to produce satisfactory results. There was a slight decrease in the strength of the Reformatory and Senior Certified school, Chingleput, from 228 to 219. The committee of visitors was reconstituted in December 1924. The officer recruited from the Jail department as Superintendent continued to be in charge of the school.

The strength of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, increased from 29 to 42. The committee of visitors met eight times during the year.

(e) The Agricultural Middle Schools at Taliparamba and Anakapalle were transferred to the Agricultural department with effect from 1st April 1924.

(f) Under the sanction accorded in G.O. No. 17, Law (Education), dated 4th January 1924, the probationary and lower subordinate classes of the College of Engineering, Guindy, were transferred to the temporary Schools of Engineering at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam, with effect from July 1924. The strength of these two engineering schools increased from 40 and 29 to 50 and 31, respectively, during the year under review.

(g) During the year, 7,557 candidates (6,338 males and 1,219 females) were examined for the T.S.L.C. examination, of whom 4,570 passed, 830 being women. Of the 7,557 candidates, 787 were of the secondary grade, 2,802 of the higher elementary grade, and 3,968 of the lower elementary grade.

There were on 31st March 1925, 17,793 students receiving instruction of a technical character as compared with 13,765 last year. Of the former, 887 were pursuing art education, 1,175 technical education in engineering subjects and telegraphy, 13,138 industrial education including agriculture and 2,593 commercial education.

The total number of subject-candidates registered for the two grades (higher and lower) of technical examinations was 12,250, of whom 4,737 were successful. Seven diplomas, three of which were for commerce, and 98 group certificates, of which two were for mechanical drawing, 13 for shorthand and 70 for drawing, were issued during the year.

(h) The number of Sanskrit Colleges increased from 14 to 16 owing to the opening of the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram, and the V. D. A. Sanskrit College, Karkal, their strength also rose from 233 to 247. The total number of advanced Sanskrit schools fell from 95 to 91, while that of elementary schools increased from 4 to 24. This was due to a large number of elementary schools having been admitted to aid during the year.

One hundred and thirty-two candidates registered their names for the public examination held at the end of the advanced course of studies in Sanskrit schools. Of the 125 candidates who were examined, 13 were declared eligible for

admission to the University course of study for the Siromani title, 23 for the Vidwan course and 47 (including two women candidates) for admission to either course.

(i) In the industrial schools under the control of the Director of Industries there were under instruction 3,687 students as against 3,047 in the previous year.

(j) *Manual and Vocational training.*—Mr. C. R. Porrett continued to be in charge of the manual training class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet. Eight special full-time students, 36 students of the secondary training class, and 136 pupils of the model high school received instruction in manual training during the year. The vocational training class which was opened in 1923 with a view to developing vocational education by providing a nucleus of trained art and craft instructors was continued during the year. The work done in this class during the year was as follows: Eleven full-time instructors were trained in wood-carving, turning, elementary wood-work, and design and drawing, of whom 10 came out successful. Five full-time instructors were trained in engraving on wood and metal, design and drawing, of whom 4 passed the examination.

The class for the training of 12 higher elementary grade teachers in modern methods of weaving at the Government Textile Institute, Madras, for a period of six months which was sanctioned in the previous year was continued during the year under report, and 12 students completed their training by December 1924. Bulletin No. 19 giving details of vocational training for the upper forms of secondary schools was prepared during the year and is at present in the press.

In this Presidency, manual and vocational training is still in its infancy, but much has been done to develop methods, standards, requirements, and practice in the organization and administration of special classes in schools, the majority of which are working satisfactorily. To judge by this beginning, it is not too early to say that certain boys are being provided with new experiences and a new outlook that may advance them during their school-life in an appreciable degree in certain practical subjects, and so influence them as to lead to their adopting later on employments other than clerical or professional. Use is being made of the Government technical examinations in weaving, engraving, painting and drawing for ascertaining the progress of students towards definite standards. There is now a demand for Drawing plus Vocational Instructors in place of the former

Drawing plus Drill masters. It is hoped that for the sake of art training in schools this new demand for Drawing plus vocational training will continue as it is a much more natural combination than Drawing plus Drill.

The prevocational classes that were sanctioned during the previous year worked satisfactorily during the year. Wood-work for carpentry was sanctioned in the following institutions:—

Brennen College, Tellicherry, Victoria College, Palghat, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, Government High Schools, Chittoor and Tiruvālūr, Ganapathy Secondary School, Mangalore, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, Municipal College, Salem, Board High Schools, Dharapuram and Aska, Government Training Schools, Guntūr (Hindu) and (Muhammadian), Russellkonda, Parvatipur, Vizagapatam, Tirupati, Narasaraopet, Chicacole, Kurnool, Chingleput and Cuddalore, Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam, Hindu College, Tinnevely, Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, Wardlaw High School, Bellary, Raja's Middle School, Dharakota, Municipal High School, Cannanore, Board High Schools at Kavali and Atmakur, A. E. L. M. Higher Elementary School, Ch'rala and W. M. Higher Elementary School, Ikkadu.

Weaving classes were conducted in the following schools:—

Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, High School, Pattamadai, Payyan's Middle School, Cannanore, St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah, B. B. Hindu Middle School, Vetapalem, Ganapathy Secondary School, Mangalore, Danish Mission High School, Tiruvannamalai, Board Secondary Schools, Kavali, Buchiredipalem, Atmakur, Gudur and Kandukur, Board High Schools at Bhavani, Penukonda and Poonamallee, Municipal Muhammadian Middle School, Nellore, Board Higher Elementary School, Bhuvana-giri, Board Elementary School, Yemmiganur and Kosigi, Municipal Elementary School, Berhampore, Board Sengunthar Elementary School, Ambasamudram, Municipal Elementary School for Devangas, Coimbatore, Chalia Weavers' Elementary School at Panthalayani, Municipal Elementary School for Sourastras, Walajapet, Board Elementary School, Thathaiyangarpettai, C. B. M. Higher Elementary Training School, Bimlipatam, W. M. Higher Elementary School, Ikkadu, Government Training Schools at Palghat, Ongole, Salem and Narasapur.

In addition to the above, prevocational classes in various subjects were working in the following institutions:—

Basket weaving, mat weaving and rattan work in the Government Training Schools, Malappuram, Palghat and Badagara, and in the Ramakrishna Students' Home; metal work in the Government Victoria College, Palghat; aluminium in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry; mica work in the Municipal Muhammadian Middle School, Nellore; agriculture in the U. F. C. M. High School, Chingleput and the L. M. Elementary School, Meikapillaiyur; Sericulture in the Board High School, Kollegal; smithy in the St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah; tape and carpet weaving in the Government Training School, Ellore; textile printing in the Government Training School, Masulipatam; horticulture in the Government Training School, Mangalore; book-binding and note-book making in the C. M. S. Secondary Training School, Palamcottah; goldsmithy in the Ramakrishna Students' Home.

The painting class in the Government High School, Tiruvālūr, which has since been transferred to the District Board was discontinued after August 1924.

10. *Women's education*—(a) *General Statistics*.—The number of girls' schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 3,050 to 3,220 and their strength from 208,727 to 220,073. During the year under report there were 460,364 girls attending all grades of schools against 430,583 in the previous year.

(b) *Collegiate*.—The number of Arts Colleges for women rose from 4 to 5 owing to the opening of College classes in the R.C. Fort Girls' High School, Trichinopoly, and the strength in them rose from 390 to 407. The number of women students reading in Arts Colleges for men rose from 57 to 69.

The number of women reading in the Medical College fell from 38 to 36. There was under instruction a woman student in the Law College, Madras.

(c) *Secondary education*.—The number of secondary schools for girls rose from 61 to 63 but their strength fell from 12,454 to 12,290. The increase in the number of schools is due to the opening of the Municipal Girls' Secondary School, Cochin, and the Sacred Heart Convent Girls' School, Anjengo. The number of high schools numbered 36 and middle schools 27. Exclusive of boys reading in girls' schools and inclusive of 2,338 in boys' schools, 14,129 girls were receiving secondary education against 14,263

in 1923-24. The districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Rāmnād had no secondary schools for girls.

(d) *Elementary education*.—The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 2,861 to 2,977 and their strength from 190,838 to 200,733. The number of schools closed during the year was 114 and the number opened 230. The number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 210,447 to 231,050.

The number of trained teachers in elementary schools for girls rose from 5,719 to 6,077 or by 6.3 per cent; the number of pupils per trained teacher, however, remained the same, viz., 33.

Twenty-five new buildings were constructed during the year for the accommodation of the pupils of elementary schools out of which 6 were built by local bodies.

(e) *Special education*.—The number of training schools for mistresses, both Government and aided rose from 31 to 32, owing to the opening of the Secondary Training class in St. Christopher's Training College for Women, Madras. There were under training 1,659 women in these schools as against 1,551 in the previous year. The number of teachers undergoing training in the secondary and elementary grades was 218 and 1,441, respectively, against 198 and 1,353 in 1923-24.

The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women, Rachanyapuram, Madura, referred to in last year's report continued to work during the year and its strength on 31st March 1925 was 84 against 75 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Miss Fearn, the Woman Specialist in Physical Training, continued to work on lines similar to those indicated in the previous year's report. Her report indicates that there is increasing interest in physical training. The introduction of remedial exercises in the Hobart School is of particular interest.

The total (direct) expenditure on Arts Colleges for Women was Rs. 1,52,426 and the average cost per student was Rs. 362-10-11.

The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 29.46 lakhs to Rs. 30.70 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 71 per cent, fees 6 per cent and other sources 23 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 72.5 and 23. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school was Rs. 57-10

against Rs. 56-4 last year and that in an elementary school was Rs. 12-0 against Rs. 12-3 last year.

11. *European education*.—The total number of institutions fell from 91 to 89, the decrease being due to the closure of three schools—(1) St. Stephen's Collegiate School, Ootacamund, (2) St. Michael's School, Ootacamund, and (3) Timpany Memorial School, Cocanada, as against the starting of a new school by the M. & S. M. Railway Company near Arkonam. The strength, however, rose from 10,203 to 10,304. The number of teachers employed fell from 724 to 722, of whom 593 were certificated teachers against 581 in the previous year. The number of those holding only general education certificates increased from 64 to 79, while the number of those with no certificates fell from 79 to 50. This year there were no applicants from this Presidency for admission into the Chelmsford Training Class for Masters, Ghora Gali. For the European High School examination 167 candidates and for the Middle School examination 281 were examined, and of these 103 and 134, respectively, passed.

Work in the European Special Subjects Training Centre, Egmore, was continued. Classes from nine institutions in Madras attended the centre for instruction in Manual Training. Mr. Porrett who inspected the Manual Training classes attached to the following schools reports that satisfactory work was done in them:—

- (1) St. George's Homes, Kaity.
- (2) Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.
- (3) St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.
- (4) Civil Orphan Asylum, Kilpauk, Madras.

In regard to Domestic Science work, the Lecturer reports that 98 teachers attended the Teachers' Training classes for Needlework and Dress-making, Domestic Economy including Cookery, Laundry-work, House-craft, Child Welfare and Sick Nursing. She testifies to the great enthusiasm and interest evinced by the teachers and pupils during her inspection of the schools. She writes as follows:—

"The teachers' classes have been the largest on record and the new schemes of Domestic Economy and Needlework were successfully carried out. The main and most satisfying feature of the work was the enthusiastic response from teachers and principals throughout the Presidency. On every side there is the desire to train the girls to think for

themselves and to fit them for their future as home-makers."

The Peripatetic teacher of Music reports that general progress has been maintained in all schools and that, in the Middle Schools especially, great strides have been made in all branches of class singing. At the school singing contest held in the year, the Challenge Shield was won by St. Thomas Convent School, San Thome, Madras.

The total expenditure on European education decreased slightly from Rs. 25.59 lakhs to Rs. 25.53 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 9.78 lakhs or 38 per cent, fees Rs. 5.66 lakhs or 22 per cent and other sources Rs. 10.09 lakhs or 40 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 40, 21 and 39.

12. *Education of Muhammadans*—(a) *General statistics*.—The number of public institutions specially intended for Muhammadans increased from 2,393 to 2,616 and their strength from 136,608 to 153,244. There was, however, a decrease in the number of private schools from 857 to 730 and in their strength from 35,754 to 29,607.

(b) *Collegiate*.—There was a proposal in the course of the year to reduce the Government Muhammadan College to the status of a second grade college, but ultimately it was decided to retain it with its present status for another year.

There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts colleges from 215 to 248, including two women students. The number of such students in Professional colleges also rose from 49 to 53.

(c) *Secondary*.—The Harris High School, Royapettah, which was taken under Government control temporarily, was handed over to the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India, Madras, with effect from 18th June 1924.

The number of Muhammadan pupils in Secondary Schools for Indians rose from 8,388 to 8,850.

(d) *Mappilla education*.—The total number of public schools intended for Mappillas increased from 661 with 51,292 pupils to 865 schools with 63,642 pupils. There was, however, a fall in the number and strength of private schools from 326 schools with 13,584 pupils to 136 schools with 6,282 pupils. There were two Secondary Schools specially intended for Mappillas—(1) Himayathul Islamiah High School, Calicut, with Form VI as the highest class, and (2) Madrasathul Muhammadiya Middle School with Form III

as the highest. The strength of these schools was 400 and 32, respectively.

Mention was made in the last year's report that the question of the introduction of compulsory elementary education in select portions of the taluks which were affected by the Mappilla rebellion was under the consideration of local bodies. Formal proposals were received during the year from the Presidents of the Taluk Boards of Ponnani and Walluvanad and submitted for the consideration of Government.

The committee appointed to compile a text-book in Malayalam containing selections from the Koran and the Kitabs resolved that two text-books should be compiled, one to be used by teachers in standards I to III and the other by pupils in standards IV and V. Of the books dealt with, the following two, "Hidayathul Muslimin" and "Muslim Sanmarga Pradeebam," were approved with certain alterations in the former. The committee is taking steps to compile similar books for standards VI, VII and VIII.

(e) *Education in the Laccadives*.—The inspection report received from the Collector of Malabar shows that the schools in the islands of Agathi, Kavarathi, Kalpeni and Andrath were inspected during the year. The Inspecting Officer reports that the schools of Ameni and Kalpeni impressed him as the best in the islands. In them, however, as in the other three, everything was done far too much by rule of thumb. The whole attitude of the people towards education is not of such a kind as to offer any inducement to a teacher to correct this serious fault. It is noticeable throughout that the higher standards have only a few names on their rolls and only a percentage of these boys attend regularly.

(f) *Expenditure*.—The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 14.60 lakhs to Rs. 17.25 lakhs towards which, public funds contributed 77 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 20 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 78, 3 and 19, respectively.

13. *Education of Ādi-Drāvidas, Ādi-Āndhras and other kindred classes*.—The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Ādi-Dravidas and Ādi-Āndhras rose from 8,575 to 9,086 and their strength from 238,796 to 253,787. There was, however, a decline in the number of private schools (from 556 to 523) and in their strength (from 12,257 to 11,419).

The total number of Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra scholars in public schools rose from 179,548 (149,388 boys and 30,160 girls) to 193,633 (161,295 boys and 32,338 girls), showing an increase of about 7.5 per cent over that of last year.

In 1924-25 there has been a considerable increase in the total number of children of the depressed classes admitted into schools not specially intended for them, the figures for 1924-25 being 12,942 as against 8,552 in the year 1923-24. The percentage of increase is thus nearly 50 per cent. The increase is comparatively large in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Kurnool, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Salem, the largest increase being in the Madura district, which is reported to be partly due to the opening of many new Board Elementary Schools in the year. In the districts of Ganjām, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the increase is not appreciable. In the case of other districts the number admitted during the year was less than that of the previous year, the fall being reported to be due to slackness on the part of the parents of the children to get them educated, existence of separate schools for depressed classes, famine conditions in Anantapur and Chittoor and floods and consequent scarcity of food-stuffs in Malabar.

During the year 173 schools held in aghahams, chavadies, temples and rented buildings which were inaccessible to the children of the depressed classes have been transferred to localities to which all classes of pupils have free access. Still there are several inaccessible schools in the districts of Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Rāmnād and Salem, and efforts are being made to shift them to accessible buildings. Dearth of suitable accommodation in accessible quarters mainly accounts for the non-transference of these schools.

About 27 buildings have been constructed by the local bodies during the year in places certified to be accessible to all classes of pupils.

Of 1,305 schools in Municipal areas and 11,312 in Taluk Board areas, under public management, 490 schools in Municipal areas and 4,360 in Taluk Board areas admit children of depressed classes freely. In a few municipalities, e.g., Anakapalle, Tenali, Narasaraopet, Hindupur, Karur and Tirupathi, children of the depressed classes are reported to have not as yet gained admission into schools, under public management, which are not intended for them.

Out of 16 scholarships and 16 fee remissions sanctioned for award to Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras and pupils of the aboriginal and criminal classes studying in Secondary Schools, 14 scholarships and 15 fee remissions were utilized during the year 1924-25. The 27 scholarships sanctioned for award to pupils of the above communities in the VI Standard of Higher Elementary Schools were all unutilized during the year.

14. *Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal tribes.*—

The number of elementary schools intended for aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts rose from 256 to 260 and their strength from 7,826 to 7,961. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Agency Division was 8,169 (boys 7,943 and girls 226) against 7,109 (6,891 boys and 218 girls) in the previous year. In the Presidency as a whole the total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes under instruction was 16,439 (14,812 boys and 1,627 girls) as against 14,843 (13,610 boys and 1,233 girls) on 31st March 1924. The number of pupils belonging to the criminal tribes under instruction was 13,132.

There were 15 schools (14 for boys and 1 for girls) working exclusively for the benefit of these tribes (Chenchus) in the Kurnool district and the number of pupils studying in them was 424 (234 boys and 140 girls). The number of institutions specially intended for hill tribes in the Nilgiris district was 59 (34 Local Board and 25 aided) and the strength in them was 2,935. In addition to this, 282 pupils were reading in schools not solely intended for the education of the children of the hill tribes. Further, 96 pupils of the Badaga caste were studying in secondary schools in the Nilgiris district during the year under review.

Of the 6 special scholarships for Todas (5 in the Municipal High School, Ootacamund, and one in the C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah) none were utilized during the year.

Out of the 25 scholarships instituted for award to pupils of the Valayar and Koravar criminal tribes in Elementary schools in the Coimbatore district, all the 25 were awarded.

During the year under report, 678 scholarships were awarded to pupils belonging to hill tribes in the Agency tracts as shown below:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjām Agency—		
Savaras and Khonds	72	0
Gōdāvari Agency—		
Koyas and Kond Doras	464	72

	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Vizagapatam Agency</i> —		
Konda, Savaras, Jatapus, Porajas, Koyas and Gadabas	70	0
	606	72
	678	

Six secondary scholarships were also awarded to backward classes in the Agency tracts.

15. *Education of Blind, of Deaf Mutes and of other Defectives.*—The C.M.S. school for the blind at Palamcottah had on its rolls on 31st March 1925, 39 boys and 24 girls, as against 37 boys and 25 girls on the corresponding date in the previous year. The figures for the A.E.L.M. school for the blind at Rentachintla were 10 boys and 12 girls for 1924–25 as against 9 boys and 12 girls for the previous year.

The strength of the Deaf and Dumb schools at Mylapore and Madura showed an increase, being 44 and 30, respectively, during the year under report, as against 37 and 20 in the previous year. The number on rolls in the Deaf and Dumb school at Palamcottah rose from 81 to 86. Of the 3 scholarships awarded to deaf mutes in Kanarese-speaking districts, 2 were continued up to October 1924, and one was continued throughout the whole year.

The Leper school at Bapatla was attended by 16 pupils during the year 1924–25, as against 19 in the previous year.

16. *Private institutions.*—The total number of private institutions, recognized and unrecognized, decreased from 3,323 to 3,169 and their strength from 93,941 to 87,489. Though there was a fall in the total number of private institutions, Sanskrit schools recognized and aided by the Department increased from 101 to 117 with a corresponding increase in their strength from 3,958 to 4,574. Malabar had the largest number of private schools in the Presidency.

17. *Books*—(a) *Text-book Committee.*—Two meetings of the reconstituted Text-book Committee were held during the year, one in October, and the other in March. Both the meetings were well attended. 783 books were considered by the Committee as against 522 in the previous year. Of these, 626 were approved, 420 for school use, 137 for libraries, 23 for teachers, 19 for teachers and libraries, 14 for school use and libraries, and 3 for school use and teachers.

It may be noted that a little over 50 per cent of the books approved for school use were in Tamil and Telugu.

(b) *Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year was 1,319 as against 147 last year. This large increase was due mainly to the presentation by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Ranganadam Chetti Garu, of the collection of manuscripts belonging to the late Sri Yogi Parthasarathy Ayyangar of Triplicane, which consisted of 1,142 manuscripts. The number of manuscripts purchased was not great, for reasons similar to those stated in last year's report. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 3,943 as against 3,947 in the previous year. The number of books consulted was 6,810, the corresponding figure for 1923–24 being 6,252. Thus the number of books consulted showed an increase, but the number of visitors remained almost the same as last year's. One noteworthy event of the year under report was the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of 8 members for the Oriental Manuscripts Library. The Committee held its first meeting in December 1924 at which rules for the working of the library were passed. The rules were approved by Government in G.O. No. 148, Law (Education), dated 2nd February 1925.

(c) *Registration of Books.*—The total number of publications registered during the year was 5,011 as against 4,404 last year, of which 4,088 were classed as books and 923 as periodicals, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,587 and 817, respectively. Thus the year was marked by a general increased activity in the field of journalistic and other literature. The increase was mostly under "original works" and in the vernaculars. In as many as 10 districts there was a slight fall which was, however, more than counterbalanced by increase elsewhere and particularly in Madras. Of the total number of publications registered, 1,100 were English publications and the rest in other languages. Tamil as usual maintained its leading position and contributed largely to the total increase. There was a slackening of literary activity in Malayalam and Hindustani while Telugu held its own as a literary tongue. The majority of books published (33 per cent) continued to be under Religion and Philosophy. Next came the Miscellaneous publications taking up 25 per cent of the total number. Thirteen per cent was under Language; and only one-fourth of the total cultivated field was devoted to other matters. There was a welcome increase under Science, Mathematical and Natural.

870 publications or 21 per cent of the total number were designed for educational purposes. The tone of the publications that came in for registration, whether of cultural or information value, was on the whole healthy and tending to progress.

18. *Miscellaneous remarks*—(a) *Boy Scouts*.—The Boy Scout movement continued to show progress during the year, the number of scout troops and cub packs being now close on 400. To meet the increased demand for trained scout masters, which far outruns the supply, training camps were held during the year in Tinnevely, Malabar, North Arcot, the Nilgiris and Pudukkottai. About 150 prospective scout-masters, many of them college students, were trained at these camps. The movement still makes slow progress in the Telugu districts as a whole.

(b) *Girl Guides*.—The Madras Girl Guides' Association is growing steadily larger. Although the conversion of Bangalore, which was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Madras Association, into an independent division in January 1925, reduced the strength of the association by 12 companies, the number of guides shows an increase on the whole, as 14 new companies were started in the course of the year, 4 in Madras city and 10 in the mufassal. The demonstration tent, arranged by the girl guides at the Exhibition held in Madras in January 1925 by the National Health and Baby Week Association, did much to arouse interest in the movement and to enlighten the public as to its aims. The annual training course for guiders was held in Ootacamund in June 1924 and was more largely attended than any previous one. The training of officers was conducted as usual in Madras. More trained officers are required to keep pace with the demand.

(c) *Physical education*.—Mr. H. C. Buck continued to be Adviser to Government on Physical Education until June 1924 when he left for Europe in charge of the Indian team selected to compete at the Olympic Games held at Paris in July 1924. The final intensive training of this team was conducted at Madras by Mr. Buck and the performance of the team at Paris reflects credit both on the team and on their trainer.

Dr. A. G. Noehren was in charge of Mr. Buck's work for the remainder of the year. Physical training centres were maintained at Madras, Guntūr, Palamcottah and Calicut, the Saidapet centre being closed and the work transferred to

Madras. Mr. Andrews, the Special Officer referred to in last year's report, completed his training and was appointed Assistant Physical Director. The work of inspection and instruction done by the Adviser and the Assistant Physical Director during the year indicates that the foundation is being laid for an improved and more effective system of physical training. Hygienic conditions in schools, play grounds and their surroundings are still far from ideal, and a keener interest on the part of some headmasters and staffs of schools is desirable in order that the physical training periods may be made more interesting and attractive to pupils and so more beneficial to their health and physical development.

(d) *Teachers as postmasters*.—The system of utilizing the services of Government and Board Schoolmasters as branch postmasters continued. There were at the close of the year 637 teachers so employed on monthly allowances varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18. The percentage of branch offices in charge of schoolmasters in relation to the total number of extra-departmental branch offices was 29.26 against 29.96 in the previous year.

(e) *General*.—Service registers and certified copies of them and the inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GRIEVE,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

LOCAL BODIES THAT LEVY EDUCATION CESS.

(a) Taluk Boards.

No.	District.	Taluk Boards.	No.	District.	Taluk Boards.
1	Anantapur.	Anantapur.	28	Gōdāvari ...	Cocanada.
2	Do.	Dharmavaram.	29	Do. ...	Ramachandrapur.
3	Do.	Penukonda.	30	Guntur ...	Ongole.
4	Do.	Gooty.	31	Do. ...	Tenali.
5	Arcot, North.	Polur.	32	Do. ...	Guntur.
6	Arcot, South.	Tindivanam.	33	Do. ...	Sattenapalle.
7	Do.	Tirukkoyilar.	34	Do. ...	Bapatla.
8	Do.	Chidambaram.	35	Do. ...	Narasaraopet.
9	Do.	Vriddhachalam.	36	Kanara, South.	Coondapoor.
10	Do.	Cuddalore.	37	Do.	Karkal.
11	Bellary ...	Adōni.	38	Do.	Kasaragod.
12	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	39	Do.	Mangalore.
13	Do.	Saidapet.	40	Do.	Udipi.
14	Do.	Tiruvallur.	41	Do.	Uppinangadi.
15	Chittoor ...	Chittoor.	42	Kistna ...	Gudivada.
16	Do. ...	Madanapalle.	43	Do. ...	Narasapur.
17	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	44	Do. ...	Bandar.
18	Do.	Pollachi.	45	Do. ...	Tanuku.
19	Do.	Palladam.	46	Kurnool ...	Dhone.
20	Cuddapah ...	Rāyachoti.	47	Do. ...	Koilkuntla.
21	Ganjām ...	Berhampur.	48	Do. ...	Kurnool.
22	Do. ...	Chātrapur.	49	Do. ...	Markapur.
23	Do. ...	Chicacole.	50	Do. ...	Nandyal.
24	Do. ...	Goomsur.	51	Madura ...	Dindignl.
25	Gōdāvari ...	Peddapuram.	52	Do. ...	Madura.
26	Do. ...	Pittapuram.	53	Do. ...	Melūr.
27	Do. ...	Rajahmundry.	54	Do. ...	Usilampatti.

APPENDIX—cont.

LOCAL BODIES THAT LEVY EDUCATION CESS—cont.

(a) Taluk Boards—cont.

No.	District.	Taluk Boards.	No.	District.	Taluk Boards.
55	Malabar ...	Chirakkal (Kottayam).	66	Salem ...	Sankari.
56	Do. ...	Ernad.	67	Tanjore ...	Tanjore.
57	Do. ...	Calicut (Kurumbanad).	68	Do. ...	Pattukkottai.
58	Do. ...	Palghat.	69	Trichinopoly.	Udaiyarpalai am.
59	Do. ...	Ponnani.	70	Do.	Lalgudi.
60	Do. ...	Walluvanad.	71	Do.	Perambalur.
61	Do. ...	Malabar District Board (Wynnad).	72	Do.	Karur.
62	The Nilgiris.	The Nilgiris District Board.	73	Do.	Trichinopoly.
63	Rāmnād ...	Rāmnād.	74	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.
64	Do. ...	Sivaganga.	75	Do.	Narasapatam.
65	Salem ...	Salem.			

(b) Municipalities.

No.	District.	Municipalities.	No.	District.	Municipalities.
1	Anantapur.	Hindupur.	11	Malabar ...	Tellicherry.
2	Arcot, North.	Vellore.	12	Do. ...	Cochin.
3	Chingleput.	Chingleput.	13	Tanjore ...	Kumbakonam.
4	Do.	Conjeeveram.	14	Do. ...	Tanjore.
5	Chittoor ...	Chittoor.	15	Do. ...	Negapatam.
6	Coimbatore.	Tiruppur.	16	Tinnevely ...	Tinnevely.
7	Do.	Erode.	17	Kistna ...	Masulipatam.
8	Cuddapah ...	Proddatur.	18	Godāvari ...	Rajahmundry.
9	Madura ...	Madura.	19	Do. ...	Peddapuram.
10	Do. ...	Kodaikanal.			

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES FOR 1924-25

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar.
	1924.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
Direction and Inspection	Rs. 15,28,132	Rs. 15,78,134	+ 50,002	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 0.72
Universities	3,61,896	5,24,680	+ 1,62,784	29.63	...	59.62	10.75	12.37	...	24.88	...	41.74
Miscellaneous *	75,73,487	75,39,136	- 34,351	28.92	6.34	23.44	41.30	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	94,63,515	96,41,950	+ 1,78,435	40.59	4.96	21.57	32.88	1.86	0.23	0.98	1.50	4.57
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges	17,47,453	19,17,562	+ 1,70,109	27.12	0.06	52.43	20.39	51.60	0.12	99.73	38.78	130.23
Professional Colleges	7,47,960	9,32,738	+ 1,84,778	82.22	0.32	16.31	1.15	375.75	1.45	74.52	5.28	457.00
High Schools	5,815,168	60,14,236	+ 1,99,068	19.76	5.77	59.29	15.18	8.95	2.62	26.86	6.88	45.31
Middle Schools	10,87,255	10,73,160	- 14,095	36.04	6.89	36.04	21.03	14.27	2.73	14.27	8.33	39.60
Primary Schools	1,04,51,188	1,17,46,519	+ 12,95,331	49.02	25.77	6.52	18.69	3.39	1.79	0.45	1.29	6.92
Special Schools	34,26,359	32,24,017	- 2,02,342	70.50	2.37	4.55	22.58	120.85	4.07	7.80	38.69	171.41
Totals	2,32,75,383	2,49,08,282	+ 16,32,899	43.73	14.17	24.18	17.92	5.77	1.87	3.19	2.36	13.19
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	1,54,987	1,52,426	- 2,561	56.22	...	19.02	24.76	210.56	...	71.23	92.72	374.51
Professional Colleges	34,915	39,792	+ 4,877	67.65	...	2.46	29.88	656.69	...	23.90	289.95	970.54
High Schools	8,56,116	9,43,541	+ 87,425	46.27	0.78	19.69	33.26	39.23	0.66	16.69	28.20	84.78
Middle Schools	3,78,024	3,45,417	- 32,607	36.56	1.88	15.10	46.46	20.82	1.07	8.59	26.45	56.93
Primary Schools	22,88,673	23,67,899	+ 79,226	50.69	25.80	2.58	20.93	5.96	3.04	0.30	2.46	11.76
Special Schools	5,48,888	6,39,345	+ 90,457	71.31	0.29	0.28	28.12	132.89	0.54	0.52	52.39	186.34
Totals	42,61,603	44,88,420	+ 2,26,817	51.95	13.96	7.37	26.72	10.49	2.82	1.48	5.39	20.18
Grand totals	3,70,00,501	3,90,38,652	+ 20,38,151	43.0	11.87	21.60	22.63	8.12	2.20	4.00	4.18	18.50

* Includes expenditure on buildings.

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Universities.</i>												
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges—</i>												
Arts and Science *	...	...	1	28	2	36	1	...	...	...	2	3
Law	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second grade colleges	4	...	1	15	1	21	...	...	...	2	...	2
Totals	18	1	1	44	3	67	2	...	...	5	...	7
<i>High Schools</i>												
...	14	88	38	181	3	324	13	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
English	5	76	9	105	9	204	6	2	...	40	1	56
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36	2	46
Primary Schools	1,302	9,569	1,029	25,873	2,780	40,353	29	1,524	322	1,073	40	2,988
Totals	1,321	9,733	1,076	25,959	2,792	40,881	48	1,526	324	1,149	43	3,090
<i>Special Schools—</i>												
Art	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training	63	16	...	20	...	99	16	...	...	18	...	34
Engineering	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial †	5	1	1	28	...	35	...	...	...	20	...	20
Commercial	2	...	...	2	42	46	...	...	...	1	...	1
Agricultural	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	10	2	98	4	115	...	...	...	9	...	9
Totals	84	27	3	154	47	315	17	...	...	49	...	66
Totals for recognized institutions	1,423	9,761	1,080	26,157	2,842	41,263	67	1,526	324	1,203	43	3,163
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS												
...	...	...	...	...	2,941	2,941	...	...	...	...	111	111
Grand totals, all institutions	1,423	9,761	1,080	26,157	5,783	44,204	67	1,526	324	1,203	154	3,274

* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Represents the schools under the control of the Director of Industries.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science * ...	2,338	2,135	582	66	64	...	65	63	22
Law ...	892	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	499	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	172	156	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	250	237	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	48	43	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	55	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	74	65	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,328	3,885	1,039	66	64	...	65	63	22
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools ...	5,405	5,014	294	24,728	22,507	469	14,984	13,470	184
„ Middle { English ...	543	541	36	7,139	6,209	120	952	817	...
„ Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools ...	52,378	39,349	...	549,298	433,768	...	84,933	63,439	...
Totals ...	58,328	44,904	330	581,165	462,484	589	100,869	77,726	184
In Art Schools ...	443	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools ...	1,039	907	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	6,187	5,379	1,463	887	352	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering Schools ...	81	84	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	660	612	48	14	10	...	15	9	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	286	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory Schools ...	261	256	261	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	9	7	...	307	267	...	277	215	...
Totals ...	9,006	7,891	1,975	708	629	...	292	224	...
Totals for recognized institutions ...	71,660	56,680	3,344	581,939	463,177	589	101,226	78,013	206
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions.	71,660	56,680	3,344	581,939	463,177	589	101,226	78,013	206

* Includes scholars reading in Oriental Colleges.

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
7,573	6,937	2,813	38	36	10	10,080	9,235	3,427	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	892	733	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	499	460	...	36
51	43	...	...	...	...	223	204	123	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	237	223	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	46	47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	53	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	74	65	64	...
7,624	6,985	2,813	38	36	10	12,121	11,033	3,884	107
87,403	78,510	5,238	209	185	...	132,729	119,686	6,185	1,662
17,789	15,686	1,348	677	523	...	27,100	23,776	1,504	1,069
983,755	758,814	7,371	76,791	61,917	18	1,697,155	1,357,287	7,889	231,625
1,038,947	853,010	13,957	77,677	62,625	18	1,856,984	1,500,749	15,078	234,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	443	252	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	907	168	19
1,719	1,582	520	...	...	...	8,273	7,313	1,983	32
...	...	...	205	150	...	286	234	35	...
1,502	1,329	1,232	...	...	...	2,191	1,960	1,230	24
232	217	...	† 1,074	909	...	1,592	1,470	...	80
49	33	45	...	...	...	109	88	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	261	256	261	...
168	143	94	...	...	...	168	143	94	63
3,568	2,974	286	285	234	...	4,446	3,697	286	318
7,238	6,283	2,177	1,564	1,293	...	18,808	16,320	4,152	556
1,053,809	866,278	18,947	79,279	63,954	28	1,887,913	1,528,102	23,114	235,049
...	...	...	79,631	67,955	299	79,631	67,955	299	11,276
1,053,809	866,278	18,947	158,910	131,909	327	1,967,544	1,596,057	23,413	246,325

† Includes also statistics of unrecognised schools.

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING—									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	193	194	193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	25	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	218	217	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High Schools	3,080	2,700	293	285	258	...	...	...	...
„ Middle English	578	539	...	...	...	...	318	259	...
„ Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary Schools	2,190	1,641	31	86,469	64,996	11	29,535	20,842	...
Totals	5,848	4,880	324	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...
In Art Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools	42	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools	886	797	401	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	928	839	443	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for recognized institutions	6,994	5,936	985	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand totals, all institutions.	6,994	5,936	985	86,754	65,254	11	29,853	21,101	...

Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males* included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
214	207	162	...	...	...	407	401	355	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	15	15	...	...	...	41	38	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	222	177	...	...	...	448	439	395	...
7,613	6,791	2,285	151	137	...	11,129	9,886	2,628	787
4,830	4,246	1,614	341	313	50	6,067	5,357	1,614	837
81,265	62,109	5,509	1,822	1,374	...	201,281	150,962	5,551	9,716
93,708	73,146	9,408	2,314	1,824	50	218,477	166,205	9,793	11,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	...
818	785	511	...	...	...	1,704	1,582	912	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,004	880	213	...	...	...	1,004	880	213	...
7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	36	35	...	...	...	39	36	35	...
635	497	84	...	...	...	635	497	84	16
2,503	2,202	843	...	...	...	3,431	3,041	1,286	16
96,441	75,570	10,428	2,314	1,824	50	222,356	169,685	11,474	11,356
...	...	...	3,284	1,932	...	3,284	1,932	...	245
96,441	75,570	10,428	5,598	3,756	50	225,640	171,617	11,474	11,601

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,68,933 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools; and (4) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.				
	Govern- ment funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Muni- cipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sour- ces. (5)	Total. (6)	Govern- ment funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Muni- cipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sour- ces. (11)	Total. (12)	Govern- ment funds. (13)	Board funds. (14)	Muni- cipal funds. (15)
Direction ...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,480	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	3,24,885	...	...	1,76,462	7,741	5,09,088	...	...	...	...	8,400	8,400	1,12,938	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Law ...	...	...	...	53,050	44	53,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	2,57,534	...	...	69,560	58	3,27,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	1,21,167	2,380	572	160	2,424	1,26,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,461	...	...
Engineering ...	1,23,544	...	...	28,975	8,254	1,60,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	86,000	...	...	354	...	86,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Forestry ...	86,297	...	...	...	...	86,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	74,904	...	...	...	...	74,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	49,612	...	...	43,000	4,700	97,312	4,000	...	...	1,245	5,378	245	10,868	28,650	...
Totals ...	11,23,943	2,380	572	3,71,561	23,221	15,21,677	4,000	...	...	1,245	5,378	8,945	19,268	3,14,529	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.															
General.															
High Schools ...	2,88,571	...	...	1,25,878	1,297	4,15,746	3,56,374	2,56,110	87,970	9,94,950	14,122	17,09,526	5,43,558	3,012	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	26,916	...	...	6,437	51	33,404	2,20,994	63,490	10,389	1,13,761	1,136	4,09,770	1,38,894	...	20
Schools. { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ...	4,92,336	...	...	2,080	8,118	5,02,484	27,27,092	22,77,414	7,47,556	90,308	9,045	58,51,415	25,37,956	350	2,158
Totals ...	8,07,823	...	...	1,34,345	9,466	9,51,634	33,04,460	25,97,014	8,45,915	11,99,019	24,303	79,70,711	32,20,408	3,362	2,178
Special.															
Art Schools ...	53,854	...	...	...	2	6,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	4,55,782	...	...	...	...	5,17,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	10,19,199	23,952	2,218	218	1,355	10,46,972	15,947	27,843	...	...	...	43,190	2,29,587	1,220	519
Engineering Schools ...	47,141	...	...	4,050	...	51,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	1,74,004	...	...	2,648	6,089	1,82,741	363	387	2,489	...	39	3,278	61,286	...	4,445
Commercial Schools ...	22,511	...	...	16,951	29	39,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	13,101	...	...	2,784	...	15,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	61,215	...	...	...	7,358	68,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,298	...	120
Schools for Adults ...	62,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	351	63,574	11,706	11,239	1,203	1,96	4,504	29,848	32,502	835	...
Totals ...	19,09,765	23,952	2,218	88,306	21,911	20,46,152	27,416	39,469	3,692	1,196	4,543	76,316	3,35,842	2,055	5,084
Grand totals ...	38,41,531	26,332	2,790	5,94,212	54,598	45,19,463	33,35,876	26,36,483	8,50,852	12,05,593	37,491	80,66,295	38,70,779	5,417	7,262

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III-A.—Expenditure on Education for Males—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,69,983 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.
 "Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—
 (1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools; and (4) Charges relating to Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of books, Text-book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized and Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Total. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Total. (21)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand total. (27)
Direction ..	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44,311	..	..	..	..	1,44,311
Buildings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,38,500	..	..	..	..	12,38,500
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,87,342	3,41,822	96,880	11,599	10,24,880	26,61,983
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,51,051	7,558	796	13,28,946	12,70,536	30,58,887
	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,21,204	3,49,380	97,186	13,40,545	22,95,366	71,08,681
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Universities ..	3,12,800	56,400	5,24,680	..	..	..	1,55,480	..	..	3,12,800	56,400	5,24,680
Arts Colleges ..	6,29,168	2,38,171	9,80,277	..	18,809	18,809	4,37,823	..	..	8,05,630	2,73,121	15,16,574
Professional Colleges.												
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,050	44	53,094
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,57,534	..	..	69,560	58	3,27,152
Education ..	..	..	17,461	..	..	..	1,38,628	2,380	572	160	2,424	1,44,164
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23,544	..	..	28,975	8,254	1,60,773
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,000	..	..	354	..	86,354
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,6297	..	..	..	..	8,6297
Veterinary Science ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,904	..	..	..	..	74,904
Intermediate Colleges ..	1,50,817	1,09,680	2,39,147	..	3,661	3,661	82,262	..	1,245	1,99,701	1,17,780	4,60,988
Totals ..	10,92,785	4,04,251	18,11,565	506	21,964	22,470	14,42,472	2,380	1,817	14,70,230	4,58,081	33,74,980
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ..	24,38,026	8,87,747	38,72,943	6,039	9,982	16,021	11,88,508	2,59,122	87,970	35,65,493	9,13,148	60,14,236
Middle Schools ..	2,61,667	2,08,027	6,08,608	4,862	16,516	21,378	3,86,804	63,490	10,409	3,86,727	2,25,730	10,73,160
Schools (English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools (Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	6,13,402	20,32,237	51,86,103	60,523	1,46,044	2,06,567	57,57,384	22,77,764	7,49,714	7,66,263	21,95,444	1,17,46,509
Totals ..	33,13,695	31,28,011	93,67,654	71,424	1,72,512	2,43,966	73,32,691	26,00,376	8,48,093	47,18,438	33,34,322	1,88,33,985
Special.												
Art Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,854	..	..	2	6,530	60,386
Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,55,782	..	..	..	199	5,17,339
Normal and Training Schools ..	964	71,539	8,03,823	..	..	5,790	12,64,133	53,016	2,737	1,212	72,804	13,93,911
Engineering Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,141	..	..	9,840	..	56,981
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	17,518	5,04,089	5,87,338	..	..	..	2,35,658	387	6,931	20,166	5,10,217	7,73,357
Commercial Schools ..	3,816	8,131	14,195	..	..	..	24,759	..	..	47,103	14,079	85,938
Agricultural Schools ..	..	5,234	6,154	..	..	..	14,021	..	..	2,784	5,234	22,039
Reformatory Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,215	..	..	..	7,358	68,573
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,599	..	..	95	7,126	16,640
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	2,739	92,410	1,25,492	..	6,559	6,859	1,07,166	12,074	1,203	4,200	1,04,130	2,28,773
Totals ..	25,132	6,88,535	10,56,643	32,123	12,778	44,901	22,73,023	65,476	10,994	1,46,757	7,27,767	32,24,017
Grand totals ..	44,31,612	42,20,797	1,25,35,867	1,04,053	2,07,254	3,11,337	1,40,69,390	80,17,612	9,53,090	76,76,015	68,15,536	3,25,36,643

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

III.B.—Expenditure on Education for Females.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 27,682 spent by Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; and (3) Expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.					District Board and Municipal institutions.					Aided institutions.				
	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni- cipal funds.	Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Totals.	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni- cipal funds.	Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Totals.	Govern- ment funds.	Board funds.	Muni- cipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Inspection ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges ...	56,379	...	...	14,920	789	72,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,686	...	...
Professional Colleges.															
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	19,664	...	...	680	...	20,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,260	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,634	...	...
Totals ...	76,043	...	...	15,600	789	92,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,580	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ...	2,58,854	...	...	...	25,268	175	2,84,297	...	7,802	...	2,024	1,760	11,176	1,77,739	...	...
Middle Schools. { English ...	41,334	...	...	...	2,465	24	43,823	1,000	...	6,484	2,013	...	9,497	83,965	...	...
{ Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools...	50,554	...	...	...	560	138	51,252	7,44,722	3,61,800	2,47,295	4,840	6,663	13,65,386	4,04,981	1,720	100
Totals ...	3,50,742	...	...	...	28,293	337	3,79,372	7,45,722	3,69,252	2,53,779	8,883	8,423	13,86,059	6,66,685	1,720	100
Special.																
Medical Schools ...	39,800	...	...	...	...	240	40,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	2,27,163	1,217	330	...	30	296	2,29,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,377	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,701	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
Agricultural " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,825	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	14,954	...	...	...	...	...	14,954	...	304	...	...	73	377	5,068	...	...
Totals ...	2,81,917	1,217	330	...	30	536	2,84,030	...	304	...	...	73	377	1,74,038	...	...
Grand totals for females.	7,08,702	1,217	330	...	43,223	1,662	7,55,834	7,45,722	3,69,556	2,53,779	8,883	8,496	13,86,486	8,77,303	1,720	100
Grand totals for males ...	38,41,531	26,332	2,730	6,94,212	54,598	45,19,463	33,85,876	26,36,483	8,50,852	12,05,593	37,491	80,06,295	38,70,779	5,417	7,262	
Grand totals for all ...	45,50,233	27,549	3,120	6,38,135	56,260	52,76,297	40,81,598	30,06,089	11,04,631	12,14,476	45,987	94,52,731	47,48,682	7,187	7,362	

III-B.—Expenditure on Education for Females—cont.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 27,682 spent by Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

(1) Boarding charges in hostels; (2) Scholarships in Schools and Colleges; and (3) Expenditure in Private unrecognized schools.

	Aided institutions—cont.			Recognized Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees. (16)	Other sources. (17)	Totals. (18)	Fees. (19)	Other sources. (20)	Totals. (21)	Government funds. (22)	Board funds. (23)	Municipal funds. (24)	Fees. (25)	Other sources. (26)	Grand totals. (27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,95,323	..	..	..	..	1,95,323
Buildings, etc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,24,635	19,249	11,962	154	2,16,407	5,72,407
Miscellaneous ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,17,473	380	..	4,25,939	6,02,067	12,45,859
Totals ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,37,431	19,629	11,962	4,26,093	8,18,474	20,13,589
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Arts Colleges ...	12,745	33,548	68,979	..	..	..	79,065	..	..	27,665	34,337	1,41,067
Professional Colleges.												
Medicine ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ...	300	11,888	19,448	..	..	..	26,924	..	..	980	11,888	39,792
Intermediate Colleges ...	1,325	3,400	11,359	..	..	..	6,634	..	..	1,325	3,400	11,359
Totals ...	14,370	48,886	99,786	..	..	..	1,12,623	..	..	29,970	49,625	1,92,218

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

General.

High Schools ..	1,58,077	3,06,081	6,41,897	415	5,756	6,171	4,86,593	7,392	...	1,85,784	3,13,772	9,43,541
Middle Schools. { English ..	46,517	1,50,331	2,80,813	1,165	10,119	11,284	1,26,299	...	6,484	52,160	1,60,474	3,45,417
{ Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ..	55,624	4,75,570	9,37,995	100	13,106	13,266	12,00,257	3,83,580	2,47,395	61,199	4,95,477	23,67,899
Totals ..	2,60,218	9,31,982	18,60,705	1,740	28,981	30,721	17,63,149	3,70,972	2,53,879	2,99,134	9,69,723	36,56,857

Special.

Medical Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,800	...	...	...	240	40,040
Normal and Training Schools ..	1,187	71,300	2,25,864	...	...	...	3,80,540	1,217	330	1,217	71,596	4,54,900
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	82	75,864	81,652	...	...	...	5,701	...	...	82	75,869	81,652
Commercial Schools ..	...	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	67
Agricultural ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ..	...	...	9,825	...	...	...	9,825	...	...	...	...	9,825
Schools for Adults ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ..	480	31,982	37,530	...	...	...	20,022	304	...	480	32,055	52,861
Totals ..	1,749	1,79,151	3,54,938	...	...	...	4,55,955	1,521	330	1,779	1,79,760	6,39,345
Grand totals for females.	2,76,337	11,59,969	23,15,429	1,740	28,981	30,721	30,69,158	3,92,122	2,66,171	7,56,976	20,17,682	65,02,009
Grand totals for males ..	44,31,612	42,20,737	1,25,35,867	1,04,053	2,07,284	3,11,337	1,40,83,390	30,17,612	9,58,090	76,76,015	68,15,536	3,25,36,643
Grand totals for all ..	47,07,949	53,80,766	1,48,51,296	1,05,793	2,36,265	3,42,058	1,71,88,548	34,08,734	12,24,261	84,32,991	88,33,118	3,90,38,652

IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.*						
Total population ...	17,301	656,746	731,079	14,631,123	3,415,731	1,404,000	720	269	...	13,780	20,870,749
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,070	65,737	37,833	540,442	132,424	99,197	14	8	...	1,806	878,831
Do. II ...	494	23,414	20,004	226,468	40,486	37,203	7	1	...	959	349,066
Do. III ...	540	17,112	17,411	163,102	23,240	21,780	13	3	...	687	243,888
Do. IV ...	555	13,046	16,903	123,544	14,595	14,458	5	4	...	427	183,537
Do. V ...	555	6,538	12,668	46,798	3,522	4,908	7	5	...	88	75,089
Middle—											
Class VI ...	418	3,555	8,529	18,367	882	1,962	...	9	...	28	33,730
Do. VII ...	363	2,904	7,724	13,278	464	1,342	3	4	1	51	26,134
Do. VIII ...	291	2,527	7,615	10,694	336	1,019	5	4	1	8	22,500
High—											
Class IX ...	30	1,448	6,425	7,318	158	711	2	...	...	1	16,093
Do. X ...	195	1,258	5,531	5,936	93	583	6	3	...	6	13,611
Do. XI ...	141	1,282	6,565	5,736	98	658	3	2	...	...	14,485
Totals ...	4,652	138,851	147,208	1,161,683	216,298	184,121	65	43	2	4,067	1,856,984
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	18	322	1,929	1,101	4	103	...	2	...	...	3,479
Second year ...	14	304	1,494	912	2	72	1	...	...	...	2,799
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	8	191	1,040	532	1	40	...	...	...	...	1,812
Fourth year ...	2	174	924	439	1	28	...	...	...	1	1,569
Fifth year ...	2	10	77	38	...	2	...	2	...	...	131
Post-Graduate Classes—											
Sixth year ...	2	6	8	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Oriental Colleges	...	...	220	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	46	1,007	5,692	3,070	8	251	1	4	...	1	10,080
Number of Scholars in recognized institutions.	4,698	139,858	152,900	1,164,753	216,396	184,372	66	47	2	4,062	1,867,064
Number of Scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	8,081	4,194	32,707	9,722	29,901	...	...	...	26	79,631
Grand totals ...	4,698	142,939	157,094	1,197,460	226,028	214,273	66	47	2	4,088	1,946,695

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—
 Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badaga, Bavuri, Bestha, Cheruman, Cherodi, Chenchus, Chakkili, Dandasi, Dumbo, Gadaba, Haddi, Holeya, Jatapus, Kallar, Khond, Kaniyan, Kotas, Korajas, Koyi, Khonda, Konan, Kudmo, Lambadi, Mala, Madiga, Marava, Nekarass, Pallan, Paraiyan, Pambakkaran, Panasa, Peermalai Kallars, Relli, Savaras, Todas, Tottiyen, Valluvan, Valluvan Yerukula, Yenadis.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed Classes.*						
Total population ...	16,968	670,469	732,156	15,044,580	3,534,741	1,436,488	496	260	...	12,078	21,448,236
<i>Secondary Education.</i>											
Primary—											
Class I ...	1,655	10,460	13,887	78,591	3,876	10,310	523	...	...	349	119,156
Do. II ...	668	4,482	6,212	22,006	1,106	2,896	112	...	...	107	37,490
Do. III ...	587	3,852	4,586	14,723	598	1,659	310	...	...	73	26,091
Do. IV ...	559	3,254	2,936	9,113	416	806	311	...	...	43	17,141
Do. V ...	501	2,558	1,216	4,142	199	221	1	7	...	41	8,886
Middle—											
Class VI ...	393	1,681	361	1,089	100	98	...	6	...	35	3,763
Do. VII ...	318	1,282	162	543	75	35	...	1	...	21	2,437
Do. VIII ...	259	1,072	109	420	62	28	1	4	...	18	1,973
High—											
Class IX ...	4	316	40	165	8	8	1	...	...	...	542
Do. X ...	99	226	32	144	8	4	...	1	...	...	514
Do. XI ...	103	236	31	99	7	5	...	3	...	...	484
Totals ...	5,146	29,419	29,572	131,035	6,455	16,070	15	78	...	687	218,477
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate Classes—											
First year ...	18	98	20	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	165
Second year ...	28	63	14	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	126
Degree Classes—											
Third year ...	10	41	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Fourth year ...	9	23	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fifth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seventh year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	65	225	41	72	1	2	...	1	...	...	407
Number of Scholars in recognized institutions.	5,211	29,644	29,613	131,107	6,456	16,072	15	79	...	687	218,884
Number of Scholars in unrecognized institutions	...	171	116	723	476	1,794	4	...	...	...	3,284
Grand totals ...	5,211	29,815	29,729	131,830	6,932	17,866	19	79	...	687	222,168

* The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—
 Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Badagas, Chakkili, Haddi, Khonda, Korajas, Kotas, Lambadi, Nakara, Mala, Madiga, Pallan, Paraya, Relli, Todas, Tottiyen, Valluvan and Yenadis.

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Art Schools ...	18	56	20	312	21	16	...	...	...	...	443
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	25	121	522	357	...	14	...	...	...	...	1,039
Normal and Training Schools ...	1	1,598	2,431	3,039	492	702	...	...	...	10	8,278
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2	17	174	89	...	4	...	...	...	...	286
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	27	983	131	753	85	202	...	1	...	9	2,191
Commercial Schools ...	93	153	859	362	38	86	...	...	...	1	1,592
Agricultural Schools ...	...	47	7	53	2	...	...	...	...	...	109
Reformatory Schools ...	1	27	5	177	13	33	...	...	...	...	281
Schools for Defectives ...	6	113	4	35	4	6	...	...	...	...	168
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	14	2,887	1,452	61	32	...	...	...	...	4,446
Totals ...	173	3,129	7,040	6,629	716	1,100	...	1	...	20	18,808
COLLEGES.											
Law ...	...	22	672	187	...	11	...	...	...	...	892
Medicine ...	12	75	256	149	1	6	...	...	...	...	499
Education ...	1	34	153	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	223
Engineering ...	5	24	162	46	...	11	...	2	...	...	250
Agriculture ...	...	3	27	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	48
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	8	17	16	...	12	2	...	...	...	55
Veterinary Science ...	2	6	26	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	74
Totals ...	20	172	1,313	477	2	53	2	2	...	...	2,041
Grand totals ...	193	3,301	8,353	7,106	718	1,153	2	3	...	20	20,849

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
SCHOOLS.											
Medical Schools ...	3	22	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Normal and Training Schools ...	89	1,103	47	368	17	78	...	...	...	2	1,704
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	48	738	26	98	91	2	...	...	...	1	1,004
Commercial Schools ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	19	1	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	39
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	14	84	490	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Totals ...	160	1,967	569	539	113	80	...	...	...	3	3,431
COLLEGES.											
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	8	22	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Totals ...	8	22	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Grand totals ...	168	1,989	572	547	113	80	...	...	...	3	3,472

VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

	Trained teachers with the following Educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools.												
Government	...	143	299	712	34	...	1	124	579	1,188	704	1,892
Local Board and Municipal	...	685	6,453	15,061	339	9	5	1,302	3,686	22,538	5,002	27,540
Aided	19	926	6,152	8,693	227	9	15	5,987	25,686	16,017	31,697	47,714
Unaided	...	25	173	369	12	...	1	456	2,520	579	2,977	3,556
Totals	19	1,779	13,077	24,835	612	18	22	7,869	32,471	40,322	40,380	80,702
Middle Schools.												
Government	5	57	10	1	5	2	2	2	10	78	16	94
Local Board and Municipal	61	368	38	15	90	2	12	8	108	572	130	702
Aided	47	560	251	47	133	4	11	68	187	1,033	270	1,308
Unaided	2	29	15	3	5	...	2	8	11	54	21	75
Totals	115	1,014	314	66	233	8	27	86	316	1,742	437	2,179
High Schools.												
Government	120	213	38	1	42	6	7	10	64	414	87	501
Local Board and Municipal	516	815	92	21	251	29	79	40	367	1,695	515	2,210
Aided	985	1,549	448	95	450	73	268	110	828	3,527	1,279	4,806
Unaided	4	5	4	...	1	...	4	...	5	14	9	23
Totals	1,625	2,582	582	117	744	108	358	160	1,264	5,650	1,890	7,540
Grand totals	1,759	5,375	13,973	25,018	1,589	134	407	8,115	34,051	47,714	42,707	90,421

VII.—European Education.

Total, European population	{				Percentage to European population of those at school.							
	{				Males. 29.3		Females. 30.9		Total. 30.1.			
	{											
				Total. 34,269								

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,27,453 spent by the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:—

- (i) Boarding charges in Hostels. (ii) Scholarships in European Schools.
(iii) Expenditure on European Scholarship Examination.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Degree Examinations.</i>												
Arts and Science—												
D. Litt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A.	10	58	68	10	17	27	5	...	5	1	...	1
M. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.A. (Honours) ...	139	...	139	119	...	119	3	...	3	3	...	3
B.A. (Pass)	1,135	696	1,831	628	271	899	67	11	78	56	10	66
B.Sc. (Pass)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law—												
Master of Law ...	...	12	12	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	342	99	441	283	48	331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—												
M.D.	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	58	...	58	28	...	28	2	...	2	...	...	...
L.M.S. (Madras) ...	36	...	36	17	...	17	3	...	3	2	...	2
M.O. P. & S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S. F.M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.T.H. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—												
Bachelor of C.E. ...	17	...	17	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M.E. ...	25	...	25	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education—												
B.E., B.T. & L.T. ...	103	221	324	64	122	186	40	12	52	24	11	35
Commerce—												
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	13	...	13	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Intermediate Examinations.</i>												
Intermediate in Arts ...	3,462	1,898	5,360	1,003	674	1,677	116	108	224	78	45	123
Intermediate in Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in teaching ...	656	...	656	552	...	552	122	...	122	117	...	117
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>School Examinations.</i>												
(a) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation, School Final, etc.	13,203	346	13,549	13,160	339	13,499	338	1	339	338	...	338
European High School	82	...	82	51	...	51	84	1	85	51	1	52
Cambridge Senior ...	17	15	32	11	3	14	18	4	22	10	1	11
(b) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior.	45	...	45	31	...	31	19	...	19	13	...	13
European Middle ...	132	1	133	48	...	48	147	1	148	86	...	86
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teachers' Certificates—												
Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Higher.	2,105	...	2,105	1,321	...	1,321	657	...	657	469	...	469
{ Lower.	3,531	...	3,531	1,840	...	1,840	394	...	394	212	...	212
At Art Schools—												
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	104	346	450	96	238	334	...	16	16	...	11	...
Engineering Schools ...	73	484	557	44	191	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	186	941	1,127	103	566	669	33	289	322	20	207	227
Commercial Schools ...	1,200	7,391	8,591	522	2,668	3,190	45	52	97	20	13	33
Agricultural Schools ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Examinations not conducted by the University for—</i>												
Civil Engineering ...	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Engineering.	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Subordinates ...	89	...	89	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Subordinates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Certificate of Proficiency in Agriculture ...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 280, 22nd February 1926

Report—Public Instruction—1924-25—Recorded.

READ—*Letter from R. G. GRIEVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary
to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated
Madras, the 7th November 1925, R.O.C. No. 149-F/25.*

Order—No. 280, Law (Education), dated 22nd February 1926.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education.)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Registrar, University of Madras.
„ Director of Industries.
„ „ Agriculture.
„ Commissioner of Labour.
„ Local Self-Government Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Development Department.
„ Law (General) Department.
„ Registrar-General of Panchayats.
„ Government of India, Department of Education,
Health and Lands (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.

Forwarded to the

(By order)

Superintendent.

67

Law (Ed.)

Memo No 4019 A.D. 23.10.25.

The attention of the D.P. is invited to the annexure to Govt No 359 Ed. of 24.6.1910 and he is requested to expedite the submission of the Report on Public Instruction for 1925 which is ~~due~~ ~~late~~ should have been submitted to Govt by the 15th October.

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22/10/25
10/11/25

22/10/25

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22/10/25

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The D.P.

DESPATCHED
24 OCT 1925
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LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.



Received Registered 192 .

Subject.

Report on Public Instruction - 1924-25.

Law (Ed.) Dept
Kept (next reviewer in
issue, if necessary, on 15.11.25)

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ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

R.O.C.No. 149-F/25.

Station Madras, Dated the 26th October 1925 192 .

From (Name) R.G. Grieve, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.,
(Designation) As. Director of Public Instruction
Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Law (Education) Department.
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo No.4019-A-1 dated 23rd October 1925, I have the honour to inform you that the typed draft of the report was sent to the Press on 5-10-1925 and that the form proof of the report has been forwarded this day to the Superintendent, Government Press, and clean copies are awaited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

W. G. Grieve
For Director of Public Instruction.

D.H.P. 26-10.

26/10

Law (Education)

DEPARTMENT.

Received

192

Registered

192

Subject.

Public Instruction Report 1924-25.

ENCLOSURES.

No.

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R. C. No. 149 F/25

Station Madras

Dated the 7-11-25

192

From (Name) R. Littlehailes Esq., M.A.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras

Law (Education)

Department.

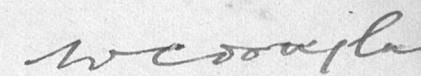
Sir,

In continuation of this office letter R.C.NO. 149 F/25 dated 26-10-25, I have the honour to submit herewith seven copies each of Volume I and Part I of Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1924-25.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

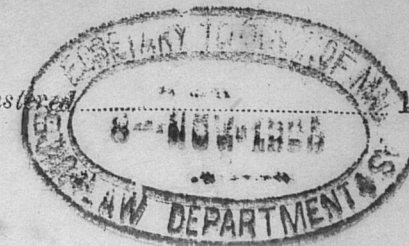
Your most obedient servant,



for Director of Public Instruction

A.R. 7/11/25

1981/19-12-24
149/30-1-24



6305
Eon 30/11/25
9/11/25
11/11/25

C.No.4305 A - From the D.P.I., No.149 F/25, dated 7-11-1925.

Subject.- Report on Public Instruction in the Mad. Presidency for 1924-25.

The D.P.I. submits the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during 1924-25. The salient features of the report are summarised below:-

2. General statistics

(a) Numerical

The number of public institutions rose from 41,541 to 44,309 i.e. by 2,768 and their strength from 1,976,647 to 2,105,695 i.e. by 129,048, the increase representing 6.6 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively, against 7 per cent and 7.2 per cent the previous year.

Taking public and private institutions together, the number of institutions rose by 2,614 or by 5.8 per cent and their strength by 5.9 per cent.

The percentage of those under instruction to the whole population was 5.2 (being 8.3 in the case of boys and 2.1 in the case of girls) against 4.9 for the whole population (7.9 for boys and 2.0 for girls) in the previous year.

(b) The total direct expenditure rose from Rs 275.37 lakhs to Rs 293.97 lakhs towards which increase, public funds contributed more than Rs 13 lakhs, the increase being noticeable chiefly in the case of elementary schools. The amounts spent by local bodies on their own schools showed an increase of over Rs 9 lakhs.

Indirect expenditure also increased from Rs 94.64 lakhs to Rs 96.42 lakhs, the increase being under boarding charges in hostels attached to

p.5 of the Report

page 6 - do -

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educational institutions.

Provincial subsidies to local bodies including the amounts placed at the disposal of D.E.Cs. towards elementary education rose by Rs 6 lakhs to Rs 87.61 lakhs.

3. University and Collegiate education.

The Senate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges, under the new Madras University Act, 1923, met for the first time in 1924-25.

The number of first grade colleges for men * rose from 17 to 19. Their strength rose from 6,659 to 7,576. The number of second grade colleges for men fell from 22 to 21 (The apparent fall is due to the fact that two second grade colleges became first grade colleges. ~~and~~ ^{however} one high school became a second grade college) The strength in second grade colleges consequently fell from 2,269 to 2,237. ^{WV} In view of the repeated representations made in the Legislative Council, the Government decided to raise the Victoria College, Palghat, to the first grade. ^{WV} For the first time in the annals of the Law College, a lady student was admitted into that institution.

The organisation of the fifth (Madras) Battalion of the University Training Corps continued as in the previous year. A Band was formed for the first time in August 1924. The annual musketry training of the year showed a considerable improvement compared with that of last year.

4. Secondary education

The number of public secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 494 to 506 and their total strength from 1,55,140 to 1,56,384 or by 1.1 per cent.

The number of candidates who sat for the S.S.L.C. Public examination rose from 13,025 to 14,149. 73 pupils belonging to the depressed classes were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Of these 17 were declared eligible for entering upon

p. 7 of report

p. 10 of Report

* Colleges for women are dealt with under "Women's education"

p. 12 of Report

p. 5 of report

p. 13 of report

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p. 11 of Report

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p. 16 do

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p. 14-15 of Report

a University ^{Course} of studies. The total expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs 63.80 lakhs to Rs 65.61 lakhs. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 27 per cent, fees 58 percent and other sources 15 per cent, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 27, 59 and 14.

The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs 41.37 as against Rs 43.01 in the previous year.

5. Elementary education.

The number of public elementary schools for boys rose from 37,708 to 40,340 i.e. by 7 per cent their strength from 1,579,147 to 1,695,863 or by 7.4 per cent. The total number of teachers employed in public schools rose from 67,128 to 72,074 or by 7.4 per cent, while the number of trained men among them increased from 30,393 to 34,168 or by 12.4 per cent. The percentage of trained teachers to the total number of teachers rose from 45 to 47.

The total expenditure on elementary schools for Indian boys rose from Rs 104.06 lakhs to Rs 116 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 75 ^{fees 7 per cent and other sources 18 per cent} per cent, being the same percentages as in the previous year.

The average cost per pupil was Rs 7-0-6 against Rs 6-11-8 in the previous year. The cost per pupil in a Government school was Rs 9-13-11, in a Board school Rs 9 - 5- 11 and in an aided school Rs 5-9-9.

During the year under report, sanction was accorded to the levy of the education tax in the areas under the jurisdiction of six taluk boards and 3 Municipal Councils. At the end of the year there were 75 taluk boards and 19 Municipal Councils levying the ^{cess} ~~cases~~. ^{WV} The system of the payment of subsidies to local bodies in monthly instalments was introduced with effect from 1-4-1924. ^{WV} Two Municipalities introduced compulsory elementary education in

4 ✓
their areas, in addition to the thirteen Municipalities in which it had already been introduced. An intensive educational survey of all the taluks in the Presidency was conducted by the inspecting officers of the department in cooperation with the Revenue officers. Population centres and schools in each taluk were ^{maps} ~~marked~~ in the taluk registers have been prepared giving the detailed information required for framing schemes of educational expansion.

With a view to accelerating the progress of elementary education in rural areas, the Government sanctioned as a preliminary measure subsidies to 50 taluk boards levying the education tax towards the opening of 825 schools for boys in villages with a population of 1000 and over unprovided with schools. Sanction was also accorded to the opening of schools in 14 centres of population in the Saidapet taluk which were found to be in need of schools, as a result of the educational survey of that taluk. The ultimate recurring liability thrown on Provincial funds on account of these 829 schools sanctioned in 1924-25 is Rs 2,44,572.

6. Special education.

The number of Government Training schools for Masters fall from 64 to 63 ^{due to the amalgamation of two schools in Tanjore} but their strength increased from 6,148 to 6,167. The number of aided training schools for masters increased by one bringing the total up to 20. Their strength rose from 1,658 to 1,719.

In pursuance of the policy of gradually abolishing the sessional schools except where their retention was necessary for backward and depressed classes, eight sessional schools were closed during 1924-25 leaving ^{at} ~~work~~ work 17 schools with 396 scholars as against 24 schools with 547 scholars in the previous year.

p. 14 of report

p. 14 of Report

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p. 16 of do.

p. 17 do

p. 17 of report

p. 18 of report

p. 21 - do -

p. 22 - do -

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72 58/
There was a marked decline in the strength of the Institute of Commerce, Madras and of the Institute of Commerce, Calicut. The number on rolls dropped from 201 to 145 in the former and from 213 to 141 in the latter. The decrease is reported to be due to (1) the change in the dates of the main examinations from April to November (2) the attendance not being compulsory and the consequent indifference of students and (3) the springing up of new institutions in other parts of the Presidency.

The probationary and subordinate classes of the College of Engineering were transferred to the temporary schools of engineering at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

Vocational and manual training classes were opened in a number of institutions (Government, Board Municipal, and aided) in the Presidency.

7. Women's education.

General statistics. The number of girls in schools solely intended for Indian girls rose from 3,050 to 3,220 and their strength from 208,727 to 220,073.

Collegiate. The number of Arts Colleges for Women rose from 4 to 5 (owing to the opening of College classes in the R.C. ^{For} ~~First~~ Girls' High School, Trichinopoly) and their strength rose from 390 to 407.

Secondary. The number of secondary schools for girls rose from 61 to 63 but their strength fell from 12,454 to 12,290.

Elementary. The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 2,861 to 2,977 and their strength from 1,90,838 to 200,733. The number of trained teachers in elementary schools for girls rose from 5,719 to 6,077 or by 6.3 per cent.

Special. The number of training schools for mistresses rose from 31 to 32 and their strength rose from 1,551 to 1,659.

Finance. The total (direct) expenditure on Arts Colleges for Women was Rs 1,52,426. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs 29.46 lakhs to Rs 30.70 lakhs. The average cost per girl in a college was Rs 363, in a secondary school Rs 58 and in an elementary school Rs 12.

8. European education. A Conference to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children was held in January 1925 and it was decided to institute an educational survey to ascertain the needs of the community in each area of the Presidency and the kind and standard of education required. Proposals for the introduction of a S.S.L.C. ^{Scheme} ~~schools~~ were formulated. The total number of institutions fell from 91 to 89 but their strength rose from 10,203 to 10,304. For the European High School examination 167 candidates were examined as against 136 last year, and for the middle school examination 281 were examined against 228 last year. The number who passed the High and the Middle school examination was 103 and 134 respectively.

The total expenditure on European education decreased slightly from Rs 25.59 lakhs to Rs 25.53 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed Rs 9.78 lakhs or 38 per cent, fees Rs 5.66 lakhs or 22 per cent and other sources Rs 10.09 lakhs or 40 per cent, the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 40, 21, and 39.

9. Muhammadan education.

The number of public institutions for Muhammadans increased from 2,393 to 2,616 and their strength from 1,36,608 to 1,53,244.

Collegiate. The number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges rose from 215 to 248 (including two women students.) The number in professional colleges rose from 49 to 53.

Secondary. The number of Muhammadan pupils in secondary schools for Indians rose from 8,388 to 8,850.

Mappilla education. The total number of public schools intended for Mapillas rose from 661 with 51,292 pupils to 865 schools with 63,642 pupils. (The Government have in the current year sanctioned the scheme for the introduction of ~~tem~~ ^{Compulsory} elementary education in select areas under the jurisdiction of the taluk boards of Ponnani and Walluvanad)

Finance. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools rose from Rs 14.60 lakhs to Rs 17.20 lakhs towards which public funds contributed 77 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 20 per cent the corresponding percentages in the previous year being 78, 3 and 19 respectively.

10. Education of Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras, etc.

The number of public institutions chiefly intended for Adi-Dravidas and Adi-Andhras rose from 8,575 to 9,086 and their strength from 238,796 to 2,53,787. During the year under report, there was considerable increase in the number of Adi-Dravida pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them from 8,552 to 12,942 (the increase being nearly 50 per cent.)

11. Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.

The number of elementary schools intended for them in the Agency tracts rose from 256 to 260 and their strength from 7,826 to 7,961.

12. Boy Scout Movement.

The movement showed considerable progress during the year, the number of scout troops and Cub-packs being now nearly 400 as against 200 last year.

13. The report may be recorded. Draft order submitted.

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2-12-25 5 V.T.K. 3-12 M2 CH H.C

It seems to me para 2 & the report
 is either unnecessary or is
 not complete. One first question
 in the Survey of Elementary
 Education, a very important
 measure adopted to secure
 expansion of elementary education
 as a result of this, the Scheme
 of Expansion of Elementary Education
 providing schools for each School
 Centre with a population of 500 &
 above was carried out. The para
 2 may be modified.

I have no other remarks. ^{W1} D.D.
 may be infirmed as above.

I have no remarks re two years
 education.

L.H.
 22/12/15

Let it be modified.



Draft D.D. to the D.D. is submitted

NB
 15/1/16

V.T.
 22.1
 17.1.16

Law (Education) Department

D.O. No. 4019 A-2 d 23.1.26.

My dear Littlehailes,

With reference to paragraph 2 of the report on Public Instruction for the year 1924-25, I am to point out that, in the year in question, ^{very} important measure ^{namely} the survey of elementary education was carried out to secure expansion of elementary education. As a result of the ^{survey} a scheme of expansion of elementary education ^{to provide} ~~provided~~ ^{with a} ~~for each~~ ^{with a} school-less centre ^{with a} population of 500 and above ^{was} formulated. I am to ask you to modify the paragraph ^{so as to bring out} ~~in the light of the above remarks~~ ^{more clearly the above fact} and to forward a revised draft for incorporation in the report to be published by the Government.

Yours sincerely,

DESPATCHED

23 JAN 1926

To
R. Littlehailes Esq., M.A.,
D.P.I.

NH
15/1/26

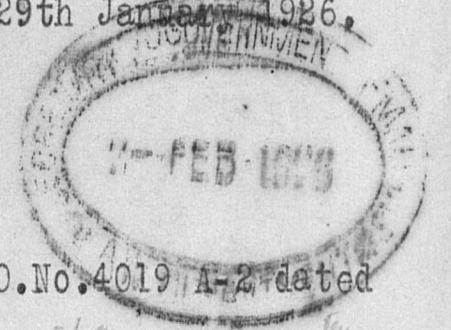
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Office of the Director of Public Instruc-

D.O.No. 3-B.
26

tion, M a d r a s, 29th January 1926.



My dear Krishnamachari,

Will you please see your D.O.No. 4019 A-2 dated
23rd January 1926.

I suggest that the enclosed paragraph be inserted
at the end of para 2 sub-para (iv) of the Report on
Public Instruction for the year 1924-25.

Yours sincerely,

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
V.T.Krishnama Achariyar Avl., C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Deptt.
Fort St. George.

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enclosure

Since this scrutiny was not completed during the year the exact number of centres without schools based on the result of this survey was not definitely known. Schools were however opened during the year in villages without schools with a population of 1000 and above in all taluk board areas levying the education cess. This matter is referred to in para 8 of this report. The recommendation of the elementary education conference held at Ootacamund in May 1923, viz., that a school should be provided in each centre which has a population of 500 and above was accepted and the policy of expansion of elementary education by providing a school in every centre of population of at least 500 inhabitants was given effect to during the year 1925-26 and will be referred to in next year's report.

78 15/12

Law (Edn) Dept

With reference to the addition proposed by
DPD ^{on pp 10-11 ante} it is submitted that the Honble the
Minister desires that (the first two sentences
of) paragraph 2 of the Report should be modified
in view of the elementary education survey and
other schemes inaugurated in the year ^(not p. 8 ante). The
following D.O. to the DPD is for approval:-

edn
18/2/26

D.O. no. 4019A/25-3 D 5.2.26

My Dear Littlehales,

Please refer to the corres-
pondence ending with your D.O. no. 3 B/26 D
28.1.26. ^{will be glad if} The Govt. desire that the first two
sentences of paragraph 2 of the Report on Public
Instruction for 1924-25 should be altered in view
of the elementary education survey and other
important schemes ^{being} considered or introduced during
the year

Yours Sincerely,

DESPAT
5 FEB 1926

To R. Littlehales Esq. M.A.
DO

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Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
The Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras,
18th February 1926.

My dear Krishnamachari,

Your D.O.No.4019 A/25-3 dated 5th February 1926. I am having the first two sentences of paragraph 2 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1924-25 altered to the following:-

2. Events of the year:--During the year under review the officers of the department with the assistance of the officers of the Revenue department undertook the important task of conducting an elementary education survey in all taluks of the presidency (excluding the Agency Tracts and outlying hill areas) as an essential preliminary to the working out of a comprehensive programme for the expansion of elementary education, of which mention is made in sub-para (iv). The working and improvement of other schemes already introduced, such as the Madras University Act of 1923 and the Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service, formed important items of the work of the department during the year.

Yours sincerely,

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur
V.T. Krishnama Achariyar Avl., C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Dept.,
Fort St. George.

Law (Ed.) Dept.

The alteration suggested by the D.P.I. has been carried out in the copy of the Report (Vol I) put up. May be submitted to Honble M₂ for approval

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Lawt En. DEPARTMENT
Report 1.
Public Instruction - 1924.
Recorded

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READ ALSO r—

C. No. 4019 A
4105 A From the SPJ, No. 149 7/25, dated 7. 11. 1925
4305 A

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ORDER.

No. 280, dated 22.2 1926

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18/20 MAR 1926 92

The D.P.I. ✓
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 .. A. G. ✓
 .. Rep. Sec. of Ministry of Madras
 .. D. Industries
 .. Director of Agriculture
 .. Commissions of Labour ✓
 .. L. & S. Dept. ✓
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 .. L. & S. Dept. of Est. & Acc. ✓
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C
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Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

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Supt.

Supt.

Supt.

22/2/26

Please show clear proof of SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS after carrying out the alterations made by the Honble m2 in para 2 of the Report Vol I

Please obtain a copy of Vol II of the Report (including Subsidiary Tables) from the D.P.D. and distribute final copies according to the sanctioned distribution lists.

22/2

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